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ABSTRACT

The Australian aboriginal language Kuuku Ya'u and its closely related dialect Umpila are described. An introductory chapter provides information on the classification of the languages, linguistic type, and dialect groups. The second chapter outlines aspects of the phonology of Kuuku Y'au and Umpila, including phonemes, vowel length, consonant length, word stress, and phonotactics. Chapter 3, on morphology, describes the parts of speech and details the morphology of nouns, pronouns, and verbs. The fourth chapter describes the syntax of simple sentences; noun phrases; complex sentences; mood and aspect; and sentence interjections, particles, and clitics. A brief chapter, chapter 5, is devoted to metaphorical extensions of body part terms. Chapter six contains five texts with morphological analysis and English translation. Chapter seven is a guide to the pronunciation of letters and phonemes. The final chapter consists of a two-way glossary. The English-to-Kuuku Ya'u/Umpila word list is organized by semantic category, and the Kuuku Ya'u/Umpila-to-English list is organized alphabetically. A brief list of references and a map are appended. (MSE)

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WORK PAPERS OF SIL-AAIB
Series A Volume 11

LOCKHART RIVER "SAND BEACH" LANGUAGE
AN OUTLINE OF KUUKU YA'U AND UMPILA

DAVID A. THOMPSON

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FOREWORD

WORK PAPERS OF SIL-AAIB

These work papers are being produced in two series by the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Australian Aborigines and Islanders Branch in order to make results of SIL research in Australia more widely available. In general, Series A contains linguistic papers which are more technical, while Series B contains language learning, anthropology and literacy material aimed at a broader audience.

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A list of the volumes in both series, with their prices, is given in the back of this volume. You may order individual volumes, place a standing order or request notification of all publications by writing to the address indicated.

B. M. Larrimore
Editor, Series A

S. K. Hargrave
Editor, Series B

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

/	alternative
1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
A	Agent
ABL	Ablative Case
ABS	Absolutive Case
ACC	Accusative Case
adj	adjective
adv	adverbial
C	consonant
CAU	Causal Case
CAUS	Causative
COM	Comitative Case
CtoF	Contrary to Fact
DAT	Dative Case
dem adj	Demonstrative Adjective
dem pr	Demonstrative Pronoun
DER	Derived
DIR	Directional Case
ERG	Ergative Case
exc	exclusive
exclam	exclamation
FUT	Future
GEN	Genitive Case
G.LOC	General Locative Case
IMP	Imperative
inc	inclusive
INS	Instrumental Case
int	interjection
inter	interrogative
loc	locative
NF	Non-Future
NOM	Nominative Case
NOMLSR	Nominaliser
O	Object
O1	Object in Absolutive Case
O2	Object in Dative Case
part	particle
pl	plural
POS	Positional Case
PRES.CONT	Present Continuous
PRIV	Privative
PROG	Progressive
pron	pronoun
RECIP	Reciprocal
REFL	Reflexive
S	intransitive subject
sg	singular
SP.LOC	Specific Locative Case
V	vowel
Vi	intransitive verb
Vm	middle verb
Vt	transitive verb
VBLSR	Verbaliser
V́	primary stress
V̀	secondary stress

PREFACE

I have written the Outline of Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila dialects for two reasons.

1. I have aimed to make a record of the language in a clear and accurate way as a contribution to the recording of Australian languages. The Outline is based primarily on Kuuku Ya'u, but is also an acceptable description of the closely related Umpila dialect. I am not aware of any significant differences between the two dialects but I have noted some key differences in the following pages. Most examples were given by Kuuku Ya'u speakers while those obtained from Umpila speakers do not contain any differences from Kuuku Ya'u. Umpila variants are given in Section 8. The texts include a narrative in Umpila for a direct comparison. The form of the Outline follows the Guidelines for the series: *Handbook of Australian Languages*, edited by Blake and Dixon.

2. Sadly the children at Lockhart River today do not speak Kuuku Ya'u or Umpila. Lockhart Creole English is their first language, although many of their parents have a working knowledge of the traditional language. So I hope that this Outline and Word List will also be a useful resource for people at Lockhart River. In the present I hope they will be useful particularly for those who teach in the school and are concerned that the children retain some knowledge of their traditional language. And in the future may it be useful to those who seek to discover the roots of their identity in the heritage of the past.

In compiling this Outline and Word List I have drawn on language material gathered while I was Anglican priest at Lockhart River during 1969 to 1977, and in visits in recent years. I am most grateful to many Lockhart people who helped me, especially to Jimmy Doctor who was always willing, helpful and patient.

David Thompson
Nungalinya College,Darwin. N.T.
March 1988

THE AUTHOR

David Thompson was born in Sydney and studied for ministry in the Anglican Church at St. John's College, Morpeth, N.S.W. He was ordained Deacon in 1963, Priest in 1965, and served for four years in parish work in the diocese of Newcastle.

After training with the Australian Board of Missions in Sydney (1968), he was appointed Chaplain to the Lockhart River Aboriginal Community, Cape York Peninsula, diocese of Carpentaria, in 1969. He completed Linguistics courses with the Summer Institute of Linguistics in 1969 and 1973.

In 1977 he was appointed Priest-in-charge of the Anglican Church in Nadi and Sigatoka, Fiji, diocese of Polynesia, and in 1980 returned to Australia to take up the position of Registrar at Nungalinya College, Darwin. In 1985 he was appointed Extension Education Officer at Nungalinya College.

LOCKHART RIVER "SAND BEACH" LANGUAGE

AN OUTLINE OF KUUKU YA'U AND UMPILA

David A. Thompson

1. *THE LANGUAGE AND ITS SPEAKERS*

This section outlines the main features of Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila, and describes their relation to other dialects of the region.

1.1. CLASSIFICATION

Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila have their few remaining speakers mainly at the Lockhart River Aboriginal Community on the east coast of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila are closely related coastal dialects and are also close to the inland dialect of Kaantju. These three dialects are classified by O'Grady, Voeglin and Voeglin (1966) with the 'Middle Pama Sub-group of the Pama-Maric Group of the Pama-Nyungan Family'. Sommer (1969) suggests a clearer classification of this Middle Pama Subgroup into Middle Pama and North-Eastern Pama Subgroups. Wurm follows Sommer by listing Umpila and Kaantju under the North-Eastern Pama Subgroup, and he tentatively places Koko Ya'o (Kuuku Ya'u) as a further subgroup. However, as a list of 500 common words has 87% common to both Umpila and Kuuku Ya'u, the three dialects rightly belong together in the North-Eastern Pama Subgroup.

1.2. LINGUISTIC TYPE

Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila are wholly suffixing dialects. There are fifteen consonants and six vowels, including five stop-nasal series: bilabial, lamino-dental, apico-alveolar, lamino-palatal, and dorso-velar, plus a glottal stop. There is a single lateral, single vibrant and two semi-vowels. Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila are notable in lacking the glide *r*.[1] There are three vowel series in long and short forms. Word stress is predictable, but both primary and secondary stress occur. Words begin with a consonant (but an initial glottal stop is not indicated in the practical orthography - see 2.5.2.1.), while between vowels both two-consonant and three-consonant clusters occur.

Only verbs have clearly defined classes (three) and do not incorporate cross-referencing to noun phrases in the sentence. However, verbs may bear clitic or bound pronouns in substitution for free-form pronouns. The three verb classes are distinguished by tense

---

[1] Historically the glottal is derived from *r in Proto-Paman, which is a reconstruction of an earlier stage of a number of languages - see O'Grady 1976.

suffixes only, and do not correspond with the three transitivity sub-classes: transitive, middle and intransitive. The language group has a complex system of verb stem modifications to express repetitive and habitual aspects.

The Case System has an ergative-absolutive pattern for noun phrases and a nominative-accusative pattern for pronouns. Pronouns have a dual distinction only for first person inclusive. The exclusive-inclusive distinction is made for first person only. Pronouns have a three-term case system, while noun phrases have a twelve-term case system.

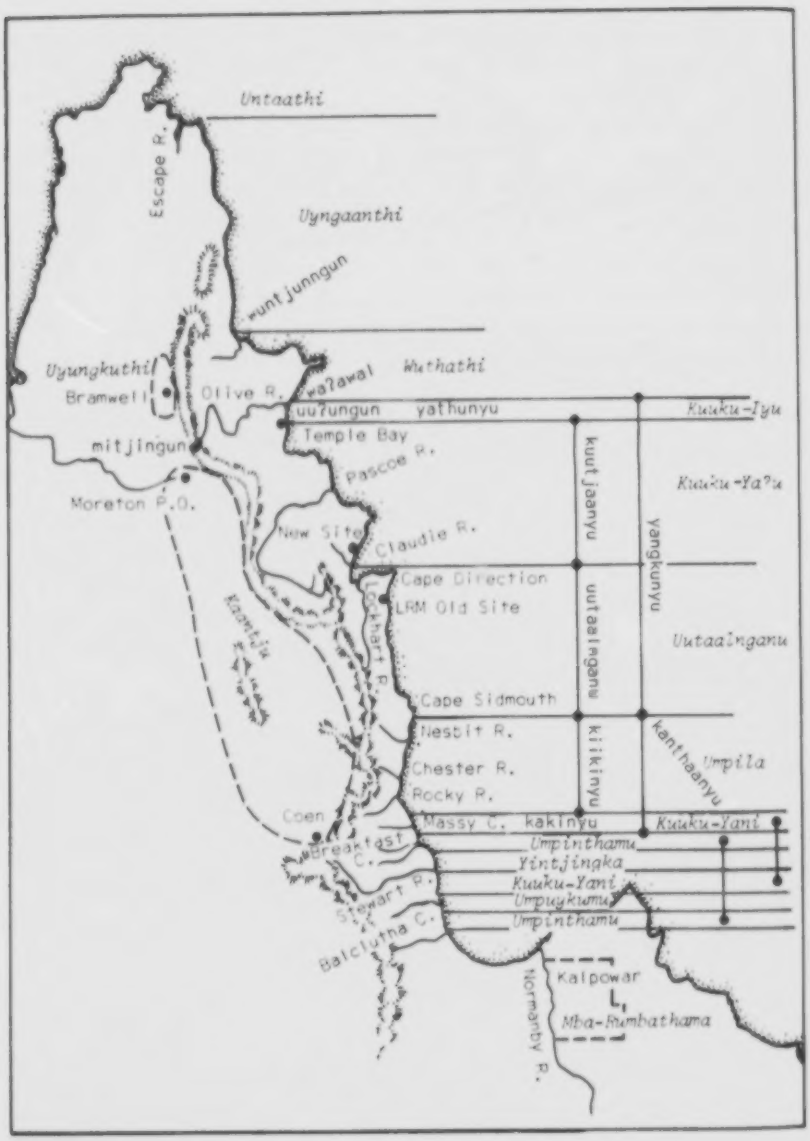
1.3. DIALECT GROUPS

Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila are among a group of at least six closely related dialects which were originally spoken along the east coast and hinterland of Cape York Peninsula and inland to the west of the Great Dividing Range. The inland dialect is called Kaantju and the original distribution extended roughly from the present town of Coen to north of the old Moreton Post Office (about 200 Km.). The two main coastal dialects are Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila, and they are still spoken among the 400 residents of the Lockhart River Aboriginal Community. However, only the few older people have a full knowledge of the languages, while the middle generations have varying degrees of knowledge and are less certain of differences between dialects. The younger generation has a form of Creole English as the first language.

Speakers of the various dialects of the group distinguish the dialects by reference to the differing words used for the verb 'look' as in the following table and accompanying map.

Dialect name	Distinguishing Term	Distribution
1. Kaantju	*yathunyu* *	west of Great Dividing Range from Coen north to Moreton P.O.
2. Kuuku Iyu	*yathunyu*	Olive River to Uu'ungun and inland to Mitjingun.
3. Kuuku Ya'u	*kuuchaanyu*	Uu'ungun south to Claudie River and hinterland.
4. Uutaalnganu	*uutaalnganu*	approx. Claudie River south to Cape Sidmouth and hinterland.
5. Umpila	*kiikinyu*	south of Cape Sidmouth to north of Massy Creek and hinterland.
6. Kuuku Yani	*kakinyu*	Massy Creek.

**yanthu-nyu* 'yathunya speakers' (etc.) is derived from *yanthu-nya*
look-DER look-NF (see 3.2.2.4.b.)



Map Distribution of dialects along the east coast and hinterland of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, as given by old people at Lockhart River Aboriginal Community ('new site') near Iron Range. Recorded by David Thompson, April 1975. Reprinted by permission of the publishers from *Languages of Cape York* by Peter Sutton and published by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

Another two-fold distinction between dialects is made by using derivations of the verbs for 'eat':

yangkunyu = Kuuku Iyu, Kuuku Ya'u, Uutaalnganu, and Kaantju.
kanthaanyu = Umpila and Kuuku Yani.

Further information on these dialect differences can be found in the Addendum to 'A Phonology of Kuuku Ya'u' (Thompson 1976) in *Languages of Cape York*, Peter Sutton (ed) A.I.A.S. pp 232-235.

Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila have virtually identical grammars and a list of 500 common words is 87% identical. Uutaalnganu differs only slightly from its neighbours, while the Kaantju dialects show greater distinctiveness although clearly in the one group. Further research is needed on the differences within the dialect group.

Sign language is frequently used and a special language form is used in the song cycles of the Bora initiation ceremonies.

2. *PHONOLOGY OUTLINE*

This section gives an outline of the sound system of Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila, and shows the letter forms that should be used to put it into writing. A more detailed description may be found in 'A Phonology of Kuuku Ya'u' (Thompson 1976).

In Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila there are fifteen consonants and six vowels, contrasting as shown in the chart below.

2.1. CHART OF PHONEMES

The chart lists the letter forms chosen to put the sounds into written form (orthography). The distinctive linguistic symbols are shown in brackets.

There is no distinction in the language between p/b, t/d, ch/j, or k/g. The voiceless forms (*p, t, ch, k*) are used for stops as these forms are characteristic of speakers of these dialects.

Note that some of these sounds do not occur in English: *th, ', nh*. Also *ng* is used at the beginning of words in Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila but not in English. So English speakers learning the language have to take extra care to learn these sounds. See the Guide to Pronunciation (Section 7) for further information.

CONSONANTS

	BILABIAL	LAMINO-DENTAL	APICO-ALVEOLAR	LAMINO-PALATAL	DORSO-VELAR	GLOTTAL
Voiceless stops	*p*	*th* (*t̪*)	*t*	*ch* (*tj*)	*k*	*'* (*ʔ*)
Nasals	*m*	*nh* (*n̪*)	*n*	*ny* (*ñ*)	*ng* (*ŋ*)	
Laterals			*l*			
Vibrant			*r* (*r̃*)			
Semi-vowels	*w*			*y*		

VOWELS

	FRONT	CENTRAL	BACK
High	*i, ii*		*u, uu*
Low		*a, aa*	

2.2. VOWEL LENGTH

A distinction is made between long and short vowels as shown in the following contrasts:

a	*kaayin*	'alongside'
	kayina	'hang up'
i	*ilpiina*	'return'
	apina	'take'
u	*thulu*	'single-barbed spear'
	thuulu	'grass tree'

When two long vowels occur in one word the less stressed vowel may not be fully lengthened.

2.3. CONSONANT LENGTH

In words without long vowels, the consonant following the initial primarily stressed vowel is lengthened. But, as this is predictable, it is not necessary to represent this consonant length in writing. The first part of the length serves as an ending of the first syllable, and the second part of the length serves as the onset of the second syllable. However, it would be helpful to take account of this consonant length when indicating syllables in a primer, e.g. *pama* 'person' can be shown as:

pam
ma = *pama* (rather than as *pa.ma* or as *pam.ma.*)

2.4. WORD STRESS

Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila have predictable, but not rigid, primary and secondary stress patterns. The stress is quite readily affected by emphasis, mood, fast speech etc., and frequently the effect is to equalise or reverse primary and secondary stress.

2.4.1. *Stress in words without long vowels* :

Primary Stress occurs on the first vowel, and
Secondary Stress occurs on the second vowel in the word.

2.4.2. *Stress in words with long vowels* :

Primary Stress occurs on the last long vowel, and
Secondary Stress occurs on the preceding long vowel, if any, otherwise on the first vowel of the word.

Examples of Stress

Primary Stress is marked V́ and Secondary Stress is marked V̀.

pámà	'Aboriginal person'	*mìyùmana*	'be angry'
páala	'behind'	*káchìnpinta*	'female'
káyìna	'hang up'	*pím'ìntaka*	'hawk'
wàacháaya	'permit'	*tángkàltangangka*	'keeps aching'
mùumáanya	'rub'	*wíimùmu*	'many ants'
pìtáanchimana	'understand'	*tàwuráalu*	'with a knife'
pìtalpitáanchimangka	'always understanding'		

2.5. PHONOTACTICS

This section contains information and statistics that are of interest mainly to linguists who compare languages across Australia.

2.5.1. *Syllables*

The syllable patterns in Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila are: CV, CVC, and CVCC, where V may be a short or a long vowel, except that a long vowel does not occur in a word final CV.
(C = consonant, V = vowel)

Both dual and triple consonant clusters can occur when syllables are joined, e.g.

CVC + CV = CVCCV
CVCC + CV = CVCCCV

A few monosyllabic interjections occur:

way 'Hey!', *ngam* 'O.K.', *yaw* 'yes', *ngii/nyii* 'yes'.

Other words have from two to four syllable, not counting added endings or reduplications. The longest modified word recorded has 9 syllables (see example 143).

2.5.2. *Distribution of consonants in words*

2.5.2.1. Word Initial

All consonants ocur singly at the beginning of words, although only one example has been recorded of *r*, and few of *nh*, *n* and *l*. A glottal stop (') occurs before initial vowels but these glottals are not shown in the written form used in this Outline. This is because a glottal stop occurs predictably at the beginning of words when no other consonant is present. So the initial glottal stop need not be represented in writing Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila, as is the case in written German. But the glottal stop is included is the chart below.

One example has been recorded of a dual consonant cluster at the beginning of a word, i.e. *praympana* 'knife spear' (a type of fighting spear).

2.5.2.2. Word Final

Only the consonants *n*, *l* and *y* occur at the end of words. It is also a common practice for speakers to omit the final vowel of words when the final vowel is preceded by *n*, *l* or *y*, especially with verbs.

2.5.2.3. Comparative occurence of single consonants in word initial & word final position

The word final consonants have been counted from 112 words which have not apparently had a final vowel omitted. The total word list for the count was 1156 words. These are listed in section 8. (Note that *th*, *ch*, *nh*, *ny* and *ng* represent single sounds.)

WORD INITIAL				WORD FINAL		
Consonant	Count	Percentage-Group %		Consonant	Count	Percentage
p	195	16.9%		*p*	-	
th	77	6.7%		*th*	-	
t	38	3.3%	55.8%	*t*	-	
ch	20	1.7%		*ch*	-	
k	200	17.3%		*k*	-	
'	114	9.9%		'	-	
m	99	8.5%		*m*	-	
nh	8	0.7%		*nh*	-	
n	9	0.8%	20.9%	*n*	38	34%
ny	19	1.6%		*ny*	-	
ng	108	9.3%		*ng*	-	
l	8	0.7%		*l*	43	38.4%
r	1	0.09%	23.3%	*r*	-	
y	102	8.8%		*y*	31	27.6%
w	158	13.7%		*w*	-	

2.5.2.4. Consonants between vowels

a) Single consonants - all consonants occur singly between vowels.

b) Dual consonant clusters occur between vowels as in the following list. The bracketed numbers are a count of the words in which they occur in the 1156 word list.

Continuant + continuant:

	m	*nh*	*n*	*ng*	*l*	*w*
l	*lm* (9)	*lnh* (2)		*lng* (2)		*lw* (1)
n				*nng* (2)		
y	*ym* (3)	*ynh* (1)	*yn* (4)	*yng* (3)	*yl* (1)	

Continuant + stop:

	p	*th*	*t*	*ch*	*k*	*'*
l	*lp* (23)	*lth* (11)	*lt* (2)	*lch* (17)	*lk* (36)	*l'* (13)
m	*mp* (60)					*m'* (2)
nh		*nhth* (47)				
n	*np* (8)		*nt* (35)		*nk* (9)	*n'* (2)
ny				*nych* (49)		
ng					*ngk* (73)	
r	*rp* (2)		*rk* (6)			
y	*yp* (8)	*yth* (2)	*yt* (5)	*ych* (6)	*yk* (12)	*y'* (5)

Stop + stop:

	p		*'*
t	*tp* (3)		
th			*th'* (1)
k			*k'* (2)
r			*r'* (3)

nhth (nt) and *nych* (ntj) can be represented in writing as *nth* and *nch* because the stop predictably influences the formation of the nasal at the same point of articulation as the stop, and other nasals do not form a contrast in these two cases. The same applies to the triple cluster *lnhth* which can be written as *lnth*.

c) Triple consonant clusters occur between vowels as in the following list.
The bracketed numbers are a count of the words in which they occur in the 1156 word list. The first consonant is always a continuant and the third is always a stop. The middle consonant is a continuant or a glottal stop.

Continuant + continuant + stop:

	p	*th*	*t*	*ch*	*k*
lm	*lmp* (10)				
ln	*lnp* (3)		*lnt* (11)		*lnk* (5)
lnh	*nhth* (5)				
lng			*lngk* (5)		
ym	*ymp* (4)				
yn		*ynt* (1)	*ynch* (1)		
yng			*yngk* (3)		

Continuant + stop + stop:

	p		*k*
r'			*r'k* (2)
y'	*y'p* (3)		

2.5.3. *Distribution of vowels in words*

Vowels occur only singly. Short and long vowels occur in word medial position but only short vowels occur in word final position. Two long vowels can occur in the one word but always in adjacent syllables. Words usually end with a vowel although the final vowel can often be omitted when the last consonant is *n, l* or *y*. Words do not begin with vowels, although this may appear to be the case in this Outline. Instead a glottal stop occurs at the beginning of a word when no other consonant is present, but it is not necessary to show this in writing. (See 2.5.2.1.)

As no two vowels occur together, the sounds *ai* and *au* are represented as *ay* and *aw*, as the *u* and *i* are following the consonant patterns and are represented by the semi-vowels *y* and *w*.

2.5.3.1. Comparative occurrence of vowels

Of the 1156 words: 874 words contain only short vowels

259 words contain one long vowel: 190 in the first syllable
69 in the second syllable

23 words contain two long vowels: 22 in syllables 1 and 2
1 in syllables 2 and 3
(*untaakuupi* 'archer fish')

2.5.3.2. Vowel Elision

Vowels occuring immediately after *n, l*, or *y* are commonly omitted at the end of words (as in 2.5.2.2.), including the final vowel of case endings or other suffixes, and also immediately before a case ending or other suffix, e.g. in example 14, *ngangka-l* (give-IMPsg) is shortened from *ngangka-la,* and in example 24, *ngungan-munu,* 3sgACC-CAU, comes from *ngungaana*. Other examples follow including: 4, 5, 29, 39, 48, 62, 150.

3. *MORPHOLOGY*

This section describes the kinds of words that occur and the ways that speakers use in putting words together with different meanings. The main ways of doing this are through the case endings on noun phrases and pronouns, and the complex ways of changing the verb structure. Note that most examples were given by Kuuku Ya'u speakers while those obtained from Umpila speakers do not contain any differences from Kuuku Ya'u. Umpila variants are given in section 8.

3.1. PARTS OF SPEECH

The **Nominals in a Noun Phrase** are marked according to an absolutive-ergative pattern, i.e. the transitive subject function may be marked by an ergative case marker while the intransitive subject function and the transitive object function are unmarked. In addition, Noun Phrases are marked for Instrumental, Dative, Causal, Comitative, Specific Locative, General Locative, Positional, Directional, Ablative and Genitive Cases. In all cases only one item of the Noun Phrase is marked (usually the last item).

Pronouns, however, follow a nominative-accusative pattern and occur in three cases: Nominative, Accusative and Genitive. The Accusative and Genitive pronouns may be further inflected by phrase markers such as Ergative, Dative, Ablative, Causal and Local. Pronouns also have some clitic or bound forms which are suffixed usually to the inflected verb. First person non-singular pronouns have inclusive and exclusive forms. The inclusive forms have a further distinction for dual and plural number. (See 3.3.1.)

Verbs occur in three classes and all the transitivity distinctions occur on each class. The tense inflections include a basic distinction between future and non-future. There are also tense inflections for past (residual form), present continuous, and imperative singular and plural.

Verb Stems may also be derived from verb roots or other parts of speech by the use of various suffixes, i.e. verbaliser, causative, causative verbaliser, reflexive and reciprocal. Also reduplication in verb stems is used to express repetitive and habitual aspects.

Other parts of speech distinguished by syntactic means are: interrogatives, time words, size words and other adjectives, locative and directional words, adverbials, particles and interjections.

3.2. NOUN MORPHOLOGY

3.2.1. *Case Markers*

Case Markers in Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila are actually **phrase markers** and are suffixed usually to the last item of a Noun Phrase.

THE CASE SYSTEM

MORPHOLOGICAL FORMS		SYNTACTIC RELATIONS
ABSOLUTIVE	*Ø*	: ABSOLUTIVE - intransitive subject (S) - object (O)
ERGATIVE	*-lu / -l / -'V*	: ERGATIVE or Agent (A) : INSTRUMENTAL
DATIVE	*-ku*	: DATIVE - Allative, Purpose, Benefactive, Time complements
GENITIVE	*-ku / -namu*	: GENITIVE
ABLATIVE	*-munu*	: ABLATIVE : CAUSAL (distinguished semantically)
COMITATIVE	*-pinta / -chi*	: COMITATIVE
GENERAL LOCATIVE	*-lu / -l*	: GENERAL LOCATIVE
SPECIFIC LOCATIVE	*-nguna / -ngun*	: SPECIFIC LOCATIVE
POSITIONAL	*-la / -l*	: POSITIONAL
DIRECTIONAL	*-ma*	: DIRECTIONAL :*(Verbaliser Derivational Affix)

*This form is semantically similar but differs functionally. The derivational affix can be further inflected while the Case form cannot.

3.2.1.1. Syntactic Cases

a) ABSOLUTIVE CASE (ABS) indicates the entity which experiences the effect of the verb, i.e. the subject (S) experiencing the state of an intransitive verb, and the object (O) experiencing the action of the transitive verb. The Absolutive Case is unmarked.

b) ERGATIVE CASE (ERG) marks the subject of a transitive sentence, i.e. the Agent (A) of an action, and is distinguished from the Instrumental Case which has identical form, and from the General Locative *-lu*.

Form: *-lu / -l / -'V* where *V* is the stem-final vowel.

A partial lengthening of the stem-final vowel may occur, but not when the final vowel of the case marker is elided. Persons are usually marked by *-lu*, otherwise the variant forms appear to be simply alternatives, although there is a tendency to favour the glottalised form.

The Ergative marker is usually suffixed to the last item of a Noun Phrase. The noun head is usually animate, but may also be an inanimate object with animate effect such as a falling tree (example 4), burning fire or hot water. The Ergative Case is supported by a typical word order of subject-object-predicate, and this encourages the frequent omission of the ergative case marker in less formal speech, as the meaning remains clear from the word order (example 1).

Examples of Ergative Case

1. *ku'aaka* *ira* *patha-na*
   dog snake bite-NF
   'The dog bit the snake.'

2. *ngata* *piipi-lu* *pungan* *kalma-nha-na*
   1sgGEN father-ERG fish come-CAUS.VBLSR-NF
   'My father brought the fish.'

3. *ku'aaka* *mukan-a'a* *piiwu* *patha-na*
   dog big-ERG wallaby bite-NF
   'A big dog bit the wallaby.'

4. *yuku-'u / yuku-lu* *ku'aaka* *tha'i-n*
   tree-ERG dog hit-NF
   'A tree hit the dog.'

5. *kulaana-'a / kulaan-lu* *ingkaawa* *waymachi-n*
   possum-ERG flower drop-NF
   'A possum dropped a flower.'

c) INSTRUMENTAL CASE (INS) marks the instrument which is used to cause an action. While the Instrumental case marker is identical in form to the Ergative case marker, the two cases are distinguished because the Instrumental case marks the instrument used (usually inanimate), which is dependant on the prior occurrence or assumption of an animated agent of the action (Ergative).

Form: *-lu / -l / -'V* where *V* is the stem final vowel.

A partial lengthening of the stem-final vowel may occur, but not when the final vowel of the marker is elided. Usually the last item of an instrumental Noun Phrase is marked. The marker may be omitted when the instrument follows the subject as the meaning remains clear from the word order and the animate/inanimate distinction (example 6). Body parts can be marked with instrumental case (example 8).

Examples of Instrumental Case

6. *ngayu* *tawuru* *minya* *muunga-na*
   1sgNOM knife (INS) meat cut-NF
   'I cut the meat with a knife.'

7. *ngayu* *minya* *muunga-na* *tawura* *kithari-lu*
   1sgNOM meat cut-NF knife sharp-INS
   'I cut the meat with a sharp knife.'

8. *John-lu* *pulthunu* *tha'i-n* *ma'a-lu/ma'a-'a*
   John-ERG boy hit-NF hand-INS
   'John hit the boy with (his) hand.'

9. *pamal-u* *ira* *yuku-lu/yuku-'u* *tha'i-n*
   man-ERG snake stick-INS hit-NF
   'The man hit the snake with a stick.'

10. *ku'aaka-lu* *matawara* *patha-n* *kamana-lu*
    dog-ERG rope bite-NF teeth-INS
    'The dog bit the rope with (its) teeth.'

d) DATIVE CASE (DAT) marks the complements of an intransitive verb (examples 11, 12), or a middle verb (examples 119 to 121), the indirect objects of a transitive verb (examples 13 to 15), and may mark a complement of the Topic in a stative sentence (example 21).

A 'complement' is an optional word or phrase that completes or fills out the meaning of a sentence. It is distinguished from the direct object in a transitive sentence. Complements express a wide range of goal/purpose effects including goal of address, goal of motion or allative, indirect object, purpose, benefit, and time. Usually the last item of a Noun Phrase is marked, and in this way either a noun, adjective, adverb, or nominalised verb may be marked.

Form: *-ku*

Examples of Dative Case

General Dative

11. *ngampula* *minya-ku* *wuntu-ka*
1plincNOM meat-DAT hunt-FUT
'We will hunt for meat.'

12. *ngayu* *waatha-ka* *mayi-ku* *kaala-ku*
1sgNOM go-FUT food-DAT uncle-DAT
'I will go for food for uncle.'

13. *pama-lu* *piiwu* *tha'i-n* *minya-ku* *piipi* *ngungaangku-ku*
man-ERG wallaby kill-NF meat-DAT father 3sgGEN-DAT
'The man killed the wallaby for meat for his father.'

14. *pungan* *ngangka-l* *piipi-ku*
fish give-IMPsg father-DAT
'Give the fish to father.'

15. *mukana* *ali-nya* *muuyu* *pulaangku-ku*
big ones pick up-NF husbands 3plGEN-DAT
'(They) picked up big ones for their husbands.'

Goal of Address

16. *ngulu* *kuu'ala-ngka* *kulima-ku*
3sgNOM speak-PRES.CONT many-DAT
'He is speaking to many people.'

Goal of Motion (Allative)

17. *ngayu* *ilpii-cha* *ngaachi-ku*
1sgNOM return-FUT home-DAT
'I will return home.'

18. *kalu* *ngata* *yutha-ku*
take-IMPsg 1sgGEN house-DAT
'Take (it) to my house.'

Time complements

19. *thungku* *pa'aamu-ku* *wu'u-ma-na-nga*
night two-DAT bad-VBLSR-NF-1sgNOM
'I was sick for two nights.'

20. *kampanu* *wana-na-nga* *paala-ku*
steel rod leave-NF-1sgNOM afterwards-DAT
'I left the spear-barb for later.'

Stative complement

21. *ngaachi* *mini-ku* *ngi'i*
place good-DAT here
'The place will be good here.'

Dative complements

Complements occurring with the following verbs are marked with the Dative:

kathinyana	'sea hunt (night)'	*ku'un thuyimana*	'be jealous'
kuu'alinya	'speak'	*ilpiina*	'return'
lawamana	'proud/be proud'	*miyumana*	'be angry/sulk'
ngaachina	'laugh'	*pampaana*	'ask'
paampaanya	'look for'	*pi'ina*	'wait'
pin'ayina	'hunt (for fish)'	*pitaanchimana*	'learn'
pitaanchingana	'teach'	*punthanyana*	'sea hunt (afternoon)'
ungkaana	'cry'	*waathinya*	'run'
winiina	'be frightened'	*wulmiina*	'be glad'
yaanthanya	'be ashamed'	*yaachiina*	'call out'

The verb *ngamina* occurs with an Absolutive Object when it means 'hear', and with a Dative complement when it means 'listen for'.

Pronoun complements are not marked with the Dative but occur in Accusative form.

e) CAUSAL CASE (CAU) marks the cause of an intransitive state. It is distinguished from the Ablative Case which has identical form but which marks the source orientation of an action. The Causal Case should not be confused with the passive which does not occur in Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila. A passive construction requires an underlying agent and speakers of these dialects make the agent explicit by using an ergative construction.

Form: *-munu*

Examples of Causal Case

22. *ngayu* *winii-mana* *ku'aaku-munu*
1sgNOM frightened-PRES.CONT dog-CAU
'I am frightened of the dog.'

23. *ngi'i* *ngaachi* *wunchawuncha* *kuyu-munu* *wu'ulu-nga-ngka*
this place boys more-CAU bad ones-CAUS.VBLSR-PRES.CONT
'This place is becoming spoilt because of too many young boys.'

24. *ngampula* *kuungi-cha* *ngungan-munu*
1plincNOM hide-FUT 3sgACC-CAU
'Let us hide from him.'

f) COMITATIVE CASE (COM) marks a Noun Phrase that indicates accompaniment or 'having'. The Comitative case markers may also form nominal compounds that cannot be further inflected with the Comitative case. (See 3.2.2.1.)

Form: *-pinta / -chi* *-pinta* is commonly used and only two examples of the alternative *-chi* have been recorded (examples 26 and 109)..

Examples of Comitative Case

'by means of'

25. *ilpiina-nga* *tangu-pinta*
return-NF-1sgNOM canoe-COM
'I came back by canoe.'

26. *chilpu* *ilpii-n* *yaramana-chi* *kalnkani*
old man return-NF horse-COM overland
'The old man returned overland by horse.'

At rest with inanimate object

27. *pama* *paa'alpi-mana* *kalka-pinta*
man stands.PROG-PRES.CONT spear-COM
'The man keeps on standing with a spear.'

At rest with humans

28. *wayimu* *ngungku* *niina-n* *kaa'i-pinta*
woman over there sit-NF baby-COM
'The woman sits over there with a baby.'

Motion with unhelpful inanimate

29. *pama* *waathathi-nya* *yuli* *mukan-pinta*
man run-NF woomera big-COM
'The man is running with a big woomera.'

Motion with helpful inanimate

30. *chilpu* *maaya* *pingalpa-ngka* *kachin-pinta*
old man hill climb.PROG-PRES.CONT stick-COM
'The old man is climbing the hill with a walking stick.'

Motion in human company

31. *pama* *ngi'i* *kalma-n* *kulnta-pinta*
man here come-NF wife-COM
'The man came here with his wife.'

3.2.1.2. Local Cases

Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila have five distinctions to specify the location of an event. Note that Allative 'to' is expressed by the Dative (see examples 17 and 18), while 'in the direction of' is expressed by the Directional case.

The five local cases distinguished are:

General Locative	*-lu / -l*
Specific Locative	*-nguna / -ngun*
Positional	*-la / -l*
Directional	*-ma*
Ablative	*-munu*

(There may be grounds for treating the first three as variants in one Locative Case, but they appear to have different emphases.)

a) GENERAL LOCATIVE CASE (G.LOC) is used to mark a general or spatial locational reference. This form is used frequently with demonstrative and locative words. A partial lengthening of the stem-final vowel may occur, except when the final vowel is elided.

Form: *-lu / -l*

Examples:

32. *ngungkuuna-lu* *chuuchun* *muunga-na-nga*
far distant-G.LOC cotton tree cut-NF-1sgNOM
'I cut a cotton tree at that far distant place.'

33. yutha ngataangku-lu
house 1sgGEN-G.LOC
'there at my house'

34. dinghy-lu tangkiina ngungkuuna-lu
dinghy-G.LOC break-NF far distant-G.LOC
'right over there where the dinghy is broken'

b) SPECIFIC LOCATIVE CASE (SP.LOC) is used to mark a specific locational reference with an emphasis on contact.

Form: *-nguna / -ngun*

Examples:

35. *katana-nga* *thaa'uthu-ngun*
tie up-NF-1sgNOM spear handle-SP.LOC
'I tied (it) up in the spear handle.'

36. *yuku* *kani-mun* *pungka-n* *ku'aaka-nguna*
tree above-ABL fall-NF dog-SP.LOC
'The tree fell from above onto the dog.'

37. *ngayu* *mayi* *wana-na* *yutha-ngun*
1sgNOM bread leave-NF house-SP.LOC
'I left the bread at the house.'

c) POSITIONAL CASE (POS) is used to mark a locative reference with an emphasis on position. The stem-final vowel is not lengthened when the final vowel of the marker is elided (example 39). When the complete form of *-la* is used, the preceding vowel is lengthened.

Form: *-la / -l* where *V* is the stem-final vowel.

Examples:

38. *ngayu* *mayi* *wana-na* *yuthaa-la*
1sgNOM bread leave-NF house-POS
'I left the bread in the house.'

39. *wana-n* *nganan* *tanguu-la/tangu-l*
leave-NF 1plACC canoe-POS
'(You) leave us by the dinghy.'

40. *tangu* *wana-n* *pakay* *maamaa-la*
canoe leave-NF down water-POS
'(You) leave the dinghy down by the water.'

d) DIRECTIONAL CASE (DIR) expresses motion or activity in a particular direction or location without the goal of the motion or activity being involved. In this way the Directional Case is distinct from the Allative aspect (expressed by the Dative Case) which expresses the goal of a motion or activity without necessarily expressing a particular direction or location. Note also the use of the same form *-ma* as a Verbaliser in 3.4.5.1.

Form: *-ma*

Examples:

41. *ngungku* *pakay-ma* *ngana'a* *waathi-nya*
over there down-DIR 1plNOM go-NF
'We are going down over that way.'

42. *kungkay-ma* *nganan* *kalnthi-nya*
northeast-DIR 1plACC send/take-NF
'He took us northeastwards.'

Note: *-ma* can be used in the absence of a verb when there is an equational sense. The next two examples are about travel by dinghy.

43. *Alec* *ngku-ma* *yiimachin* *pula* *Boss-lu*
Alec over there-DIR Claudie Pt 3plNOM Boss-G.LOC
'Alec and they (are going) over Claudie Point way where the Boss is.'

44. *James Butcher* *ngku-ma* *nga'ala-lu-ma*
James Butcher over there-DIR that one-G.LOC-DIR
'James Butcher (is still going) over there somewhere.'

45. *nga'a* *pula-laka* *kuuna-ma*
those 3plNOM-exclam this place-DIR
'Those ones (are staying) here.'

e) ABLATIVE CASE (ABL) marks the source orientation of a motion, and is distinguished semantically from the Causal Case which has the same form but marks the cause of a state.

Form: *-munu*

Examples:

46. *yuta* *ngi'i* *kankama-mana* *ngaachi* *wiyama-munu*
big lot here arrive.PROG-PRES.CONT place another-ABL
'A lot of people keep coming here from another place.'

47. *tractor* *puntha-n* *paala-munu*
tractor emerge-NF behind-ABL
'A tractor came out from the rear.'

3.2.1.3. The Genitive Case

GENITIVE CASE (GEN) marks the possessor in a possessive construction. While the form *-ku* is the same form as the Dative, there is also the alternative form *-namu* which is frequently used. The Genitive Case can be used for both alienable and inalienable possession as well as for kinship relations.

Form: *-ku / -namu*

Examples of Genitive Case

48. *nga'a-l-ki* *miimi-ngal* *Landrover* *piiramu-ku*
that-G.LOC-might grandfather-might Landrover Piiramu-GEN
'That might be grandfather's Landrover, Piiramu's.'

49. *palntha-namu* *wana-na* *kulamu-ngun*
shirt-GEN leave-NF road-POS
'(He) left (his) shirt on the road.'

50. *ku'aaka-namu* *pa'an*
dog-GEN head
'The dog's head'

51. *John-namu* *ta'u*
John-GEN foot
'John's foot'

3.2.2. *Nominal Derivations*

This section shows ways of making nouns from other words by adding an ending or affix.

3.2.2.1. The Comitative Case markers may be used to form nominal compounds from noun or adjective roots. These compounds cannot be further inflected with the Comitative Case as in the following comparison.

c.f. *wupuyu* *waathi-nya* *anthaya-pinta* / *kachinpinta*
boy go-NF girl-COM / female (young girl)
'The boy went with the girl.'

a) *-pinta* **'having'**

e.g. *wiinipinta* 'policeman' derived from: *wiini* 'flash decoration'
kachinpinta 'female' derived from: *kachin* 'yamstick'
ngampapinta 'councillor' derived from: *ngampa* 'no/not'

b) *-chi* **'having'**

forming place names from a characteristic feature:

e.g.	*mapanguchi*	'a place name'	from	*mapangu*	'grass type'
	talkaachi	'a place name'	from	*talka*	'grass type'
	mukuychi	'Cape Sidmouth'	from	*mukuy*	'grass type'
	iltiichi	'a creek name'	from	*ilti*	'fruit type'

designating people:

e.g.	*kaawachi*	'people of S.E. region'	from	*kaaway*	'southeast'
	kungkaachi	'people of N.E. region'	from	*kungkay*	'northeast'
	kanichi	'inlanders'	from	*kani*	'high/inland'

specifying:

e.g.	*paalakuchi*	'last one'	from	*paalaku*	'last'
	ukaapichi	'first one'	from	*ukaapi*	'first'

3.2.2.2. Privative - indicating deprivation.

Form: *-kanyu*

Examples

52. *ngulu* *maka-n* *maayi-kanyu-ma*
3sgNOM die-NF food-Priv-VBLSR
'He died from starvation.'

53. *ngayu* *ngi'i* *kiini-kanyu*
1sgNOM here tobacco-Priv
'I am here without tobacco.'

3.2.2.3. Plural generaliser

Form: *-kamu*

This derivation has restricted use in defining certain generalised plurals. Plural is more usually indicated by qualifiers, pronouns or context.

e.g.	*chilpu-kamu*	*pupu-kamu*
	'old people'	'pawpaws'

3.2.2.4. Derivational affixes which form nominal stems from verb roots

a) *-nyinta* **'having ability'**

e.g.	*ma'upinyinta*	'builder'	from	*ma'upi-na*	'make-NF'
	puyanyinta	'jumper'	from	*puya-na*	'jump-NF'
	kuuchaanyinta	'watcher'	from	*kuuchaa-nya*	'look-NF'
	waathinyinta	'runner'	from	*waathi-nya*	'run/go-NF'

b) *-nyu* **'belonging/ability'**

forming dialect or group names:

e.g.	*yangkunyu*	'Yangkunya speakers'	from	*yangku-nya*	'eat-NF'
	kuuchaanyu	'kuuchaanya speakers'	from	*kuuchaa-nya*	'look-NF'

as a Nominaliser in a Dative complement:

54. *piipi* *ngungaangku-lu* *pitaanchi-nga-ngka* *kalka*
father 3sgGEN-ERG know-CAUS.VBLSR-PRES.CONT spear

wayi-nyu-ku
throw-NOMLSR-DAT
'His father is teaching him spear-throwing.'

55. *ngayu* *pitaanchi* *tukulu* *machi-nyu-ku*
1sgNOM know turtle catch-NOMLSR-DAT
'I know how to catch turtles.'

c) *-mu* **'full of'** : forming a qualifier from a verb root

56. *ungathal* *kuupi-mu*
alcohol like-NOMLSR
'lovers of alcohol/drunkards'

57. *ngi'i* *wiinipinta* *winini-mu*
this police afraid-NOMLSR
'These policemen are timid.'

58. *pama* *lawalawa-mu*
man proud-NOMLSR
'The man is proud.'

59. *pama* *wikawika-mu*
man tell lie-NOMLSR
'The man is a liar.'

3.2.3. *Nominal Reduplication*

Some words can be changed by repeating all or part of the word.

Intensification by full reduplication of noun or adjective roots.

e.g.	*kuntakunta*	'very strong/powerful'
	patipati	'very narrow'
	mukamukana	'very big/plenty'
	thungkuthungku	'very black'
	lawalawa	'proud/boastful'
	nganthangantha	'thin' (from ngantha 'bone')
	puchapucha	'dry'

Quantification by partial reduplication or modification of the second syllable. A few irregular forms occur:

wupuyu	'small child'
wupunyu	'several small children'
wupunpunyuma	'a crowd of small children'
wiimu	'ant'
wiimumu	'a large number of ants'

Derived temporal stems

antha	'before'
anthama	'some time ago'
anthanthama	'a long time ago'
ngulku	'night-time'
ngulkungulku	'this evening'
ngulkuma	'tomorrow'
ngulka	'yesterday'

Derived interrogative stems

ngaani	'what?'
ngaanimu	'what is it?'
ngaaniku	'why?/what for?/who for?'

3.3. PRONOUN MORPHOLOGY

While the NOMINAL SYSTEM follows an ergative/absolutive pattern, **the PRONOMINAL SYSTEM follows a nominative/accusative pattern.** Pronouns occur in free or bound forms and in three cases: Nominative, Accusative and Genitive.

Nominative Case describes both the intransitive and the transitive subject, and both are unmarked. Irregular pronoun roots occur in the singular nominative case, i.e. *ngayu, ngunu/nganu* and *ngulu/nhulu.*

Accusative Case marks the transitive object pronoun with the form *-na.* It is added to the nominative form except to the singular forms in which case it is added to the underlying regular singular roots: *ngata-*, *ngangka-*, and *ngunga-*. The first two roots have been recorded as abbreviated genitive forms (Ex.2,157). The final vowel of the accusative forms can be omitted. In this case a long vowel is shortened, e.g. *nganaana* becomes *nganan.*

Genitive Case of the pronoun is formed by adding *-ngku* to the pronominal root.

3.3.1. ***Personal Pronouns*** (Kuuku Ya'u - see Note 3 for Umpila differences)

PERSON	NOMINATIVE FREE	NOMINATIVE BOUND	ACCUSATIVE FREE	ACCUSATIVE BOUND	GENITIVE FREE	GENITIVE BOUND
First singular						
1.sg	*ngayu* (I)	*-nga*	*ngataana / nganyi* (me)	*-nyi*	*ngataangku / ngata* (mine)	*-tuku*
dual inclusive						
1 du inc	*ngali* (we two)	*-li*	*ngaliina /* (you & me)	*-lin*	*ngaliingku* (yours & mine)	*-lingku*
plural inclusive						
1 pl inc	*ngampula* (we inc)	*-mpu*	*ngampulana* (us inc)	*-mpun*	*ngampulungku* [1] (our inc)	*-mpungku*
plural exclusive						
1 pl exc	*ngana* (we exc)	*-na /-na'a* [2]	*nganaana* (us exc)	*-nan*	*nganaangku* (ours exc)	*-nangku*
Second singular						
2 sg	*ngunu* [3] you (S)	*-ntu*	*ngangkaana* you (O)	*-ngin*	*ngangkaangku / ngangka* (yours)	*-ngku*
plural						
2 pl	*ngu'ula* you (S)	*-nu /-nu'u* [2]	*ngu'ulana* you (O)	*-ni /-ni'i* [2]	*ngu'ulungku* [1] (yours)	*-lungku*
Third singular						
3 sg	*ngulu* [3] (he,she,it)	-	*ngungaana* (him, her, it)	*-lun*	*ngungaangku* (his, hers, its)	-
plural						
3 pl	*pula* (they)	*-'a*	*pulaana* (them)	*-lana /-lan*	*pulaangku* (theirs)	-

Notes:
1. Vowel harmony occurs in the Genitive case for 1 pl inc and 2 pl.

2. The final syllable *'V*, where *V* is the preceding vowel, appears to be a stylistic device in discourse.

3. The Umpila dialect has different forms for: 2 sg (*nganu*) and 3 sg (*nhulu*).

The form *nganyi* (1.sg.ACC) has an individual emphasis: 'only me', e.g.

60. *nganyi* *kalnthi* *malngkana-ku*
me alone takeIMP beach-DAT
'Take just me to the beach.'

61. *nganyi'i* *inchi-nya*
myself tell-NF
'I said to myself.'

Other Cases such as Ergative, Dative, Ablative, Causal and Local Cases are phrase markers, i.e. they may mark an accusative or genitive pronoun as one item of a Noun Phrase. See examples 24 (Causal), 13, 15 (Dative), and 54 (Ergative). Also:

62. *ngayu* *kalmaa-na* *pulan-munu*
1sgNOM come-NF 3plACC-ABL
'I came from them.'

63. *ngulu* *yutha* *ngangkaangku-ngun*
3sgNOM house 2sgACC-POS
'He is at your house.'

3.3.2. *Pronoun Augmentation*

The only dual pronoun form that occurs is *ngali* (1duincNOM) 'we two'. This form intrudes on an otherwise regular singular/plural pattern for pronouns. This occurrence of a dual inclusive pronoun form means that the corresponding plural inclusive form, *ngampula* (1plincNOM), is restricted to the meaning 'more than two'.

MINIMAL FORM		AUGMENTED FORM	
(1sg)	*ngayu*	(1plexc)	*ngana*
1duinc	*ngali*	(1plinc)	*ngampula*
2sg	*ngunu/nganu*	(2pl)	*ngu'ula*
3sg	*ngulu/nhulu*	(3pl)	*pula*

The lack of other dual forms is compensated for by the optional addition of the numeral 'two', *pa'aamu,* to the plural forms. Similarly, trial and larger quantity specifications are conveyed by adding the numeral 'three', *kulntu,* or other quantity word to the plural forms, as in the following examples:

ngu'ula pa'aamu	'you two'		*ngana mangku*	'we four/few exc'
ngampula kulntu	'we three inc'		*ngana kulima*	'we plenty exc'

3.3.3. *Bound Pronouns*

Bound Pronouns are used in discourse as an abbreviated reference to the full pronoun form which has already been established in the discourse. Thus a bound pronoun does not occur in the same clause as its referent but in succeeding clauses of the same discourse.

3.3.3.1. Occurrence of Bound Pronouns

1. No more than one bound pronoun is suffixed to the one word. They may be suffixed to a verb, locative or time word, or one item of a noun phrase.

2. Accusative bound forms are frequently suffixed to free form nominative pronoun forms. This contributes to the predominance of free forms in the nominative case.

Examples of Bound Pronouns

Verb suffixing

64. *katha-na-nga*
tie up-NF-1sgNOM
'I tied it up.'

65. *nganan kanim kalntha-ka-nu'u?*
1plexcACC inland take-FUT-2plNOM
'Will you take us inland?'

66. *wiinipinta ala-ka-lan*
police pick up-FUT-3plACC
'The police will pick them up.'

67. *pama-lu muunga-na-ni'i?*
man-ERG cut-NF-2plACC
'Did the man cut you?'

Locative suffixing

68. *kungkay-ma-ntu*
northeast-DIR-2sgNOM
'You (are going) northeastwards.'

Time word suffixing

69. *chu'uchuma-na'a* *wayi-na*
little while-1plexcNOM throw-NF
'We threw (fishing lines) for a little while.'

Noun Phrase suffixing

70. *minya-ntu* *aachi-nya?*
meat-2sgNOM burn-NF
'Did you cook the meat?'

71. *puntu-ku-nu* *nguunthii-na*
sugar bag-DAT-2plNOM hunt for-NF
'You hunted for sugar bag.'

72. *ku'aaka-lun* *patha-n?*
dog-ERG-3sgACC bite-NF
'Did the dog bite him?'

Suffixed to free form pronouns

73. ngana-lan kuku-cha
1plexcNOM-3plACC see.PROG-PAST
'We used to see them.'

74. *ngayu-ni* *muunga-ka*
1sgNOM-2plACC cut-FUT
'I will cut you.'

75. *ngayu-ngin* *ngachi-nya*
1sgNOM-2sgACC find-NF
'I found you.'

76. *ngunu-nyi* *kuupi-ma-ka?*
2sgNOM-1sgACC like-VBLSR-FUT
'Will you help me?'

Genitive bound pronoun suffixed to possessed referent

77. *piipi-ngku*
father-2sgGEN
'Your father'

Idiomatic

78. *wa'a-li*
good-1duNOM 'Let's go (us two).'

3.3.4. *Demonstratives*

Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns are closely connected to locative words and degrees of distance. The demonstrative pronoun is formed by adding the General Locative Case marker *-lu / -l* to the locative word/adjective.

LOCATIVE WORD	DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE	DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN
ngi'i 'here'	*ngi'i* 'this/these'	*ngi'ilu* 'this/these one(s) here'
nga'a 'there'	*nga'a* 'that/those'	*nga'alu* 'that/those one(s) there'
**ngungku* 'there yonder'		* *ngungkulu* 'that/those one(s) yonder'
**ngungkuuna* 'there far distant'		* *ngungkuunalu* 'that/those one(s) far distant'
kuuna 'here/this place'		

* The first syllable *ngu-* may be elided.

Examples

79. *ngi'i-laka* *ngaachi* *wantantu?*
this-exclam place how is it?
'How is this place?'

80. *pula* *nga'a-l* *ilpii-na*
3plNOM those-G.LOC return-NF
'Those people returned.'

81. *ngkuuna-lu* *pi'ilpi-la*
far distant-G.LOC wait.PROG-NF
'(They) used to wait over at that place.'

82. *ngungkuuna-lu* *chuuchun* *muunga-na-nga*
far distant-G.LOC cotton tree cut-NF-1sgNOM
'I cut cotton trees over at that distant place.'

For other examples see: 21, 28, 31, 41, 118 (locative words)
23, 45, 102 (demonstrative adjectives)
32, 48, 82, 120, 152 (demonstrative pronouns).

3.3.5 *Interrogatives*

Interrogatives or question words are formed in several ways from the root forms: *waa'i*, *ngaani*, and *wanti- / wantu- / wanta-*. Some are formed by adding case endings as indicated, others by adding other suffixes *(-mu, -la, -na)*, a bound pronoun *(-ntu)* or by reduplication.

Personal

waa'i	'who?' (also: 'someone')
waa'imu	'who is it?' / 'which one?'
waa'ilu	'who did?' (ERG)
waa'iku	'for whom?' (DAT)
waa'iku] *waa'inamu*]	'whose?' (GEN)

Impersonal

ngaani	'what?' (also: 'something')
ngaanimu	'what is it?' / 'what one?'
ngaanilu	'what did?' (ERG)
ngaaniku	'why?' / 'what for?' (DAT)
ngaanimunu	'what from?' (ABL)
ngaanipinta	'what with?' (COM)

Temporal

wantila	'when?' / 'what time?'

Locative

wantuna	'where?'
wantunguna	'at what place?' (SP.LOC)
wantumunu	'where from?' (ABL)
wantuku	'where for?' / 'where from?' (DAT)

Manner

wantantu	'how are you?' / 'which way?' (2sgNOM)
wantanumana *	'what's the matter?' (2plNOM)
wantilwantila	'how many?'

* this form may be: *wanta-nu-ma-na* how-2plNOM-VBLSR-NF

3.4. VERB MORPHOLOGY

This section outlines the complex system of expressing 'acting, doing and being' with verbs and the time involved.

3.4.1. *Verb Classes*

There are **three Verb Classes** in Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila and they are distinguished only by the three sets of tense suffixes.

Three Transitivity Sub-Classes also occur: **transitive, intransitive**, and **middle**, but these do not correspond with the verb classes. (See 4.1.2. to 4.1.4. for the transitivity distinctions.) In the list of 1156 words (listed in section 8) there are 193 verbs, and of these 57% are transitive, 29% intransitive and 14% are middle verbs.

3.4.2. *Verb Conjugations*

TENSE/ASPECT	CLASS 1	CLASS 2	CLASS 3
NON-FUTURE[1]	*-la / -na*	*-nya*	*-la*
PRESENT CONTINUOUS[1]	*-ngka*	*-ngka*	*-mana*
FUTURE	*-ka*	*-ka*	*-tha / -cha* [2]
IMPERATIVE : SINGULAR	*-la / ø* [3]	*-ya*	*-la / -chi* [4] */ ø* [3]
: PLURAL	*-mpu*	*-mpu*	*-mpu*
Verb Stems end in:	*a, i*	*a, u, i,*	*a, i, i / u*

Note 1. This analysis of tenses as : Non-Future and Present Continuous, differs from that of Harris/O'Grady (1976). In their analysis of Umpila they define the tenses as: Pluperfect, Past and Present.

a. Non-Future - the above analysis follows close enquiries with Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila speakers which indicated that there is not a clear distinction between near past and

present. For example, *ngulu kalmaana* can mean either: 'he has come', i.e. 'he has arrived and is here', or: 'he comes', i.e. 'he is on the point of arriving'. Also *ngulu kalmamana* means 'he is in the process of coming' (Present Continuous).

b. My investigation of the *-la* inflection (Harris/O'Grady's pluperfect) in present day usage indicated that it is infrequently used and speakers will say that it is the same as the non-future form, *-la* being the Umpila form and *-na* being the Kuuku Ya'u form. Some older speakers preferred *-la* for the more distant past - compare examples 83 and 84. But informant Jimmy Doctor says both forms can be used in both these examples.

83. *ngulu* *antham* *pitaanchi-ma-la* *aa'i-nyu-ku*
3sgNOM before know-VBLSR-NF dance-NOMLSR-DAT
'Some time ago he learnt to dance.'

84. *ngulu* *ngula* *pitaanchi-ma-na* *aa'i-nyu-ku*
3sgNOM recently know-VBLSR-NF dance-NOMLSR-DAT
'Recently he learnt to dance.'

Note 2.
a. Class 3 Future : *-cha* is used with verb stems ending in *i* , otherwise *-tha* is used.

b. One irregular form occur in Class 3 verbs:
kalina 'take away' conjugates as: *kalina, kalumana, kalutha, kalu, kalumpu.*

Note 3. Four Class 3 verbs have zero form for imperative singular: *kalmi* come', *niina* 'sit', *kalu* 'carry', and *wuna* 'sleep'. As they are so few they are considered irregular rather than forming a fourth verb class.

Note 4. O'Grady records *-chi* for the imperative singular inflection for Class 3 verbs in Umpila. The only examples I have recorded for Kuuku Ya'u are in example 166, and the progressive forms for Class 3 verbs with stems ending in *i*. But I suspect that there is some variation among speakers and that the usage of *-chi* after *i* is permissible for the non-progressive imperative singular also. Again informant Jimmy Doctor says that the two forms are interchangeable.

3.4.3. *Transitivity Breakdown for Verb Classes*

	CLASS 1	CLASS 2	CLASS 3	TOTAL VERBS
% TRANSITIVE	61%	65%	33%	110
% INTRANSITIVE	27%	16%	50%	56
% MIDDLE	12%	19%	17%	27
TOTAL VERBS	120	37	36	193

3.4.4. *Progressive Verb Forms*

Repetitive and habitual aspects of the verb are expressed by a complex system of modification of the verb roots. Intensive research is needed to analyse the system. Some analysis of these forms in Umpila has been done by O'Grady and Harris (1976), and their use of the label 'progressive' is followed here.

The following progressive tenses occur with the sense indicated:

Past Progressive	always kept on ... / used to ...
Present Continuous Progressive	are keeping on ...
Future Progressive	will keep on ...
Imperative singular Progressive	(you sg) keep on ...!
Imperative plural Progressive	(you pl) keep on ...!

The non-progressive tense endings for each verb class as in 3.4.2. are mainly used for the progressive tenses, but some irregular forms occur, particularly for class 2 verbs. The potential confusion between non-future *-la* and imperative singular *-la* (clases 1 & 3) is avoided by varying the imperative singular stem for class 1 verbs and by using *-chi* for imperative singular for class 3 verbs with stems ending in *i*. One irregular progressive imperative singular form (class 3) has been recorded: *puyalpachi* 'keep on jumping!' Note that these forms are difficult to elicit and further irregular forms could indicate the need to distinguish the *-cha/-chi* taking verbs as a fourth verb class. A sample conjugation of one verb from each class is given here and a more complete list of progressive forms recorded is given in the list of verbs in section 8.1.1.3.

Example of Class 1 Verb conjugation: *kayina* 'hang up'

TENSE/ASPECT	NON-PROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
Non-Future:	*kayina / kayila*	*kayalkina / kayalkila*
Present Continuous:	*kayingka*	*kayalkingka*
Future:	*kayika*	*kayalkika*
Imperative Singular:	*kayila*	*kayalila*
Imperative Plural:	*kayimpu*	*kayalkimpu*

Example of Class 2 Verb conjugation: *kuuchanya* 'look at/see'

TENSE/ASPECT	NON-PROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
Non-Future:	*kuuchanya*	*kukucha'a*
Present Continuous:	*kuuchangka*	*kukuchangka*
Future:	*kuuchaka*	*kukuchaka*
Imperative singular:	*kuuchaya*	*kukuchaya*
Imperative plural:	*kuuchampu*	*kukuchampu*

Example of Class 3 Verb Conjugation: *ilpiina* 'return'

TENSE/ASPECT	NON-PROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
Non-Future:	*ilpiina / ilpiila*	*il'ipina / il'ipila*
Present Continuous:	*ilpiimana*	*il'ipimana*
Future:	*ilpiicha*	*il'ipicha*
Imperative singular:	*ilpiila / ilpiichi*	*il'ipichi*
Imperative plural:	*ilpiimpu*	*il'ipimpu*

3.4.5. *Verbal Derivations*

This section shows way of making verbs from other words by adding an ending or affix.

3.4.5.1. Derivational affixes forming verb stems from noun or adjective roots, & from irregular verb stems that occur without inflection.

Note that the first form is also used for Directional Case (3.2.1.2.d.)

a) *-ma* **Verbaliser** : a suffix forming an intransitive verb, e.g.

85. *ngulu ngampapinta-ma-ka*
3sgNOM councillor-VBLSR-FUT
'He will become a councillor.'

86. *ngulu wiinti-ma-na*
3sgNOM wet-VBLSR-NF
'He became wet.'

87. *ngayu pitaanchi-ma-na*
1sgNOM know-VBLSR-NF
'I learn.'

88. *kuupi-ma-la*
like-VBLSR-IMP.SG
'Make friends.'

b) *-nga* **Causative Verbaliser**, e.g.

89. *ngulu pitaanchi-nga-ka*
3sgNOM know-CAUS.VBLSR-NF
'He will teach.'

90. *ngulu ngampapinta-nga-na*
3sgNOM councillor-CAUS.VBLSR-NF
'He made (him) a councillor.'

91. *wupunpunyuma* *ngaachi* *wu'u-nga-na*
children place bad-CAUS.VBLSR-NF
'The children spoiled the place.'

3.4.5.2. Derivational affixes forming reflexive or reciprocal verb stems from verb roots

a) *-ni* **Reciprocal**, e.g.

92. *ngampa* *tha'i-ni-mpu*
not hit-RECIP-IMP.PL
'Do not hit each other.'

93. *ngali* *tha'i-ni-na*
1duNOM hit-RECIP-NF
'We two hit each other.'

b) *-mi* **Reflexive** (transitive), e.g.

94. *ngulu* *tha'i-mi-na*
3sgNOM hit-REFL-NF
'He hit himself.'

95. *muungami-na-nga*
cut-REFL-NF-1sgNOM
'I cut myself.'

Note: Some verbs modify the root to give a reflexive meaning. e.g.

NON-FUTURE	REFLEXIVE
ngayu nyiikana 'I paint'	*ngayu nyiikina* 'I paint myself'
ngulu mi'anya 'he shows'	*ngulu miyangina* 'he shows himself'
ngayu niinana 'I sat down'	*ngayu niinina* 'I sit myself'

c) *-nya* **Causative, forming transitive Class 1 verbs from verb roots ending in** *i*
Note that a long vowel is shortened when *-nya* is added to it.

e.g. *ngayu ampinyana* from *ampii-na* (Class 3)
'I made it rise.' 'rise-NF'

ngayu waathinyangka 'I am making it go.'	from	*waathi-nya* (Class 2) 'go-NF'
ngulu nyanyinyana 'He smashed (it).'	from	*nyanyi-na* (Class 1) 'crush-NF'
ngayu wakinyana 'I shake (it).'	from	*waki-na* (Class 3) 'shake (involuntarily)-NF'
ngayu waachinyana 'I spin (it) around.'	from	*waachi-na* (Class 3) 'turn-NF'

d) *-nha* **Causative, forming Class 3 verbs from verb roots ending in '*a* '.**
A long vowel is shortened when *-nha* is added to it.

e.g.	*ngulu nga'anhana* 'he put (it).'	from	*nga'a-na* (Class 3) 'enter-NF'
	ngulu kalmanhana 'he brought (it).'	from	*kalmaa-na* (Class 3) 'come-NF'
	ngulu punthanhangka 'He is going out sea hunting.' (afternoon hunting for dugong)	from	*puntha-na* (Class 1) 'drink/emerge-NF'
	ngulu kak'anhana 'He gathered them together.'	from	*kak'a-na* (Class 1) 'assemble-NF'

4. *SYNTAX*

This section describes the different ways that sentences are put together.

4.1. SIMPLE SENTENCES

4.1.1. *Verbless Sentences*

A sentence without a verb has: a **Topic Noun Phrase** (NP) and

a **Comment Noun Phrase.**

The **Comment NP** may be marked by case suffixes for gentive/dative, locational, ablative and comitative meanings, but is unmarked for equational or stative meanings. However in discourse the comitative marker can be omitted. The genitive and dative forms appear to merge in verbless sentences (see examples 102, 103).

The **Topic NP** is always unmarked, i.e. is in Absolutive Case for nouns and in nominative case for pronouns. Accusative pronouns are not used in verbless sentences. A sense of past tense can be indicated with a time word or by the context (examples 98, 99).

Examples of Verbless Sentences

Equational

96. *ngana-laka* *chilpu-kamu*
1plexcNOM-Exclam old person-pluraliser
'We are old people.'

97. *ngungaangku* *ngaachi* *Darwin*
3sgGEN place Darwin
'His home is Darwin.'

98. *ngayu* *wunchawuncha* *wiinipinta*
1sgNOM young boy policeman
'When a young man I was a policeman.'

99. *mu'u* *ngayu* *Sergeant*
that time 3sgNOM Sergeant
'At that time I was a Sergeant.'

Stative

100. *ngaachi* *miinta*
place good
'The place is good.'

101. *pula* *wu'u-ma* *pa'an-kanyu*
3plNOM bad-NMLSR head-without
'They are stupid (fully bad, no brains).'

Genitive/Dative

102. *ngi'i* *mayi* *ngungaangku*
this food 3sgGEN
'This food is his.' / 'This food is for him.'

103. *ngana* *thaywa* *pulaangku* *wayimu-ku*
3plexcNOM clothes 3plGEN women-DAT/GEN
'We have clothes for women.'

Locative

104. *ngulu* *malngkan-nguna*
3sgNOM beach-SP.LOC
'He is at the beach.'

105. *ngata* *punya* *yuthaa-la*
1sgGEN bag house-POS
'My bag is at the house.'

106. *ngungku-ki* *Bamaga*
over there-might Bamaga
'It might be over there at Bamaga.'

Ablative

107. *ngulu* *Darwin-munu*
3sgNOM Darwin-ABL
'He is from Darwin.'

Comitative

108. *atapa* *pi'i-pinta*
river water-COM
'There is water in the river.'

109. *ngayu* *pungan* *pa'aamu-chi*
1sgNOM fish two-COM
'I have two fish.'

110. *wayimu* *kaa'i-pinta*
woman baby-COM
'The woman has a baby.'

An interesting stative sense is achieved with the use of the directional case (*-ma*). See examples 42 to 44.

A few stative expressions occur that do not require a Topic NP, e.g.

111. *maku* 'it is true'

112. *wa'a* 'it is good'

113. *ŋgampa* *yankuyi* cf. *ngampa* *yaanga-na*
no rain not rain-NF
'There is no rain.' 'It is not raining.'

4.1.2. *Transitive Sentences*

A transitive sentence has: an active agent as **subject (A)**, with noun phrases usually (but not always) marked with ergative case (*-lu / -'V*),

an **object (O1)**, with noun phrases in absolutive case, i.e. unmarked, and

a **transitive verb (Vtr).**

The ergative marker may be omitted in less formal speech when the meaning is clear from the typical word order: **A, O1, Vtr.**

Pronouns follow the nominative-accusative pattern so that pronoun subjects are in nominative case and pronoun objects are in accusative case.

The subject may be omitted in discourse or informal speech when who or what the subject is has already been established or is clear from the context. Likewise the object may be omitted when the reference is established or clear from in the context. However, the subject or object is more frequently indicated by the use of bound pronouns (see 3.3.3.).

Examples with Pronouns

114. *ngunu* *ngungaana* *tha'i-na*
2sgNOM 3sgACC hit-NF
'You hit him.'

115. *ngayu* *pulaana* *kuuchaa-nya*
1sgNOM 3plACC look-NF
'I see them.'

See examples 37-40, 66-67, 70-73, and 82 for other examples of transitive sentences.

4.1.3. *Intransitive Sentences*

An intransitive sentence has: an unmarked **subject (S)**, i.e. in either absolutive case (noun phrases) or nominative case (pronouns), and

an **intransitive verb (Vintr)**.

The subject may be omitted when it is clear from the context. The subject occurs before the verb unless a pronoun clitic is used and added to the verb.

Examples

116. *wana-na-nga*
leave-NF-1sgNOM
'I left.'

117. *wiinipinta* *pura* *kalma-tha*
police European come-FUT
'White police are coming.'

118. *ngayu* *wuna-na* *ngungku*
1sgNOM sleep-NF over there
'I stay over there.'

4.1.4. *Middle Sentences*

A middle sentence has: an **unmarked subject (S)** in absolutive or nominative case (as for an intransitive sentence) and

a **middle verb (Vmid)**.

The class of verbs described as 'middle' (Vm) may be followed by.a **complement (or Object - O2)** marked by the **dative** case.

The dative complement conveys the sense of benefit, purpose or cause of a state which is implicit in the middle verb. See 3.2.1.1.d. for a list of such verbs and for a definition of a 'complement'.

The subject or dative complement may be omitted when the reference is clear from the context.

Examples

119. *kaala* *kuu'ala-ngka* *piima-ku*
uncle talk-PRES.CONT aunt-DAT
'Uncle is talking to Aunty.'

120. *yuma* *nga'a-lu* *kuucha-ya* *tiyi-ku*
fire that-G.LOC look-IMPsg tea-DAT
'(You) watch that fire for the tea!'

121. *ngayu* *kuupi* *pungana-ku* *pin'ayi-ka*
1sgNOM like fish-DAT sea hunt-FUT
'I like to go hunting for fish.'

4.1.5. *Optional Extensions of Simple Verbal Sentences*

Transitive, Intransitive and Middle sentences may be extended by adding noun phrases marked for other cases such as instrumental, dative, causal, comitative, or local cases. There is no rigid word order in placing these optional extensions. They normally occur after the subject and object and either before or after the verb, after being more common.

Examples can be found as follows:

Instrumental:	examples 6-10.
Dative:	examples 11-18.
Causal:	examples 22-24.
Comitative:	examples 25-31.
Locatives:	examples 32, 35-40.
Ablative:	examples 46, 47.

4.2. NOUN PHRASES

A Noun Phrase must include a **head** word. One or more modifying words may be added to the head word. These may be:

Head Word	**Modifying Word**
noun	noun
pronoun	genitive pronoun
demonstrative pronoun	adjective
locative word	demonstrative adjective
	quantity word
	size word
	locative word

When a Noun Phrase is marked for a Case, only one item of the phrase is marked (see 3.2.1.). The word order of Noun Phrases is fairly flexible although the head word normally occurs first. Noun Phrases may be conjoined in apposition or co-ordination.

Examples

Modified Noun Phrases

122. *ngaachi* *yilaamu* *nganaangku*
place old 1plincGEN
'our old place'

123. *ulnkuyu* *ngi'i*
road this
'this road'

124. *yuku* *chu'uchi*
tree small
'a small tree'

125. *wukapa* *kulntu*
clamshell three
'three clamshells'

126. *ngaachi* *waympa*
place bush
'a bush place'

127. *pinti* *way'i*
dish paperbark
'a paperbark dish'

Noun Phrases in Apposition

128. *ngu'ul* *wunchawuncha*
2plNOM young boys
'you young boys'

129. *ngaachi* *yilamu,* *Puchiwuchi*
place old Puchiwuchi
'the old place, Puchiwuchi'

130. *ngana* *kalka* *ma'upi-na,* *yikan,* *palnki,*
1plexcNOM spears make-NF long medium

panti, *thaya,* *kaaya,* *malmpun.*
short dugong stingray barb shorter stingray
'We make spears - long, medium, short spears, dugong spear, stingray barb, and shorter stingray barb spear.'

Co-ordinated Noun Phrases

131. *ngata* *paapa,* *ngata* *piipi*
1sgGEN mother 1sgNOM father
'my mother and my father'

132. *ngi'il* *mukan,* *wiyam* *chu'uchi*
one big another small
'one big and another one small'

133. *pama ngalu-mun ngalu-mun ngalu-mun*
people somewhere-ABL .....

yiipa-lu, kani-munu, kungkaa-lu
south-POS inland-ABL northeast-POS
'people from many places, from the south, from inland, from the northeast'

4.3. COMPLEX SENTENCES

4.3.1. *Co-ordinate Sentences*

A number of events may be conjoined or co-ordinated in a sentence in a variety of ways. They may be linked by using: *kuyi* 'and/then',
or: *kuukulu* 'and then',
or: simply placed side by side in juxtaposition or apposition.

Kuukulu can also be used to begin a sentence in discourse to aid the flow (example 139). One speaker abbreviates *kuukulu* to *kuuku*.

Object or verb chains can be formed by juxtaposition. A common subject (S or A) need only appear once but bound pronouns are frequently repeated. Continuing action or the passing of time is commonly indicated by the chain repetition of a word or the drawing out of the last syllable of a word with a long monotone intonation (example 139). See such usage in texts 6.1., 6.2. and 6.3.

Examples

With link word

134. *ngayu papakay pin'ay-la kuukulu chucha yina-na-nga*
1sgNOM down side fish.PROG-NF and then shark spear-NF-1sgNOM
'I kept fishing on the downward side and then speared a shark.'

135. *ilpii-na-nga kuyi wukapa mangku ali-nya-nga*
return-NF-1sgNOM and clam shell four pick up-NF-1sgNOM
'I returned and picked up four clam shells.'

Without link word

136. *ngulu kanim kaalnthi-nya kalma-nha-n*
3sgNOM inland take-NF come-CAUS.VBLSR-NF

nganan yuthaa-la
1plACC house-POS
'He took us inland and brought us to the house.'

137. *ngunu* *wuna-lu* *ngayu* *tanil-ma-ka*
2sgNOM sleepIMPsg-G.LOC 1sgNOM awake-VBLSR-FUT
'You sleep there and I will stay awake.'

Verb chaining and repetition

138. *kata-na-nga* *kak'a-na* *kata-na-nga* *punthi-nya-na-nga*
tie-NF-1sgNOM gather-NF tie-NF-1sgNOM finish-CAUS.VBLSR-NF-1sgNOM
'I tied them up, gathered them together, tied them up and finished.'

139. *kuukulu* *yumanga* *mukan* *pal'a-na* *aachi-ka-nga.*
and then fire-1sgNOM big prepare-NF heat-FUT-1sgNOM

aachi-nya-nga *aachi-nya-nga------* *thunthuma-nga-na-nga*
heat-NF-1sgNOM heat-NF-1sgNOM straight-CAUS.VBLSR-NF-1sgNOM
'And then I prepared a big fire to heat (the spears).I continued to heat them and made them straight.'

140. *ngayu* *ungkaa-na* *ungkaa-na* *ungkaa-na* *waathi* *waathi* *waathi*
1sgNOM cry-NF cry-NF cry-NF go.IMPsg go.IMPsg go.IMPsg

wupunpunyuma *ngampa*
small children not
'I kept on crying, Go! Go! Go! ...No small children!'

Apposition

141. *ngana* *anthama* *ngaachi* *yilaamu-ngun* *Puchiwuchi* *ngana*
1plexcNOM before place old-SP.LOC Puchiwuchi 1plexcNOM

wunani-l
stay.PROG-NF
'Before we lived at the old site, (called) Puchiwuchi.'

142. *kuunaa-lu* *line* *wayinwayin* *minya-na'a*
place-G.LOC line throw.PROG.NF meat-1plexcNOM

kuntangka-na *29* *pungana*
load-NF 29 fish
'We kept throwing lines at that place and we loaded up 29 fish.'

4.3.2. *Subordinate Sentences*

A small range of Subordinate sentences is formed using particles or clitics. Relative constructions do not occur.

4.3.2.1. A Purposive Sentence is more correctly classified as a simple sentence with an optional dative extension as the second verb is nominalised. e.g.

143. *Jerry pitalpitaanchi-nga-ngka-lana*
Jerry know.PROG-CAUS.VBLSR-PRES.CONT.-3plACC

wunchwuncha aa'i-nyu-ku
boys dance-NOMLSR-DAT
'Jerry is always teaching the young boys to dance.'

4.3.2.2. A Conditional Sentence is formed by adding the particle *achu*, 'if', to the first or head clause and adding an independent clause.

Examples

144. *achu piki kalma-tha ngampula wantantu-ma-ka?*
if pig come-FUT 1plincNOM which way-VBLSR-FUT
'If a pig comes which way will we go?'

145. *pungana achu wa'inchu tha'i-na yangku-nya-nga (mayi) pungan-pinta*
fish if someone kill-NF eat-NF-1sgNOM (veg) fish-COM
'If someone caught fish I ate them (vegetables) with the fish.'

146. *ngayu achu mukamukan wayi-ka yathan wa'a?*
1sgNOM if plenty throw-FUT tea leaf all right?
'If I throw in plenty of tea leaves, is that all right?'

4.3.2.3. A Contrary to Fact Sentence is formed by adding the clitic *-tha* to the subject (S or A) of two dependent clauses and placing the verbs in the non-future tense. A common subject must be repeated as in example 148.

Examples

147. *ngulu-tha kalmaa-na ngayu-tha pungan ngangka-na*
3sgNOM-CtoF come-NF 1sgNOM-CtoF fish give-NF
'If he had come I would have given him a fish.'

148. *ngayu-tha* *piinichi-la* *ngayu-tha* *tali* *thangkalthi-na*
1sgNOM-CtoF slip-NF 1sgNOM-CtoF leg break-NF
'If I had slipped I would have broken a leg.'

149. *ngulu-tha* *mayi* *yangku-nya* *ngayu-tha* *mayi-kanyu*
3sgNOM-CtoF food eat-NF 1sgNOM-CtoF food-Priv
'If he had eaten the food I would have had none.'

4.3.3. *Questions - Interrogative Sentences*

4.3.3.1. A Yes/No Response Interrogative Sentence retains the same word order as a declarative sentence but the intonation pattern is changed by a rise to a high or mid-high pitch on the last syllable. This question type can be answered simply by a yes/no type response.

Examples

150. *nganan* *kanim* *kaalntha-ka-nu'u?*
1plexcACC inland take-FUT-2plNOM
'Will you take us home?'

151. *nga'al* *ngampa* *ma'upi-na* *kutu?*
those not make-NF more
'Aren't they making any more of those?'

152. *waatha* *ngungku-lu* *wa'a?*
water over there-G.LOC good
'Is that water over there good?'

153. *puntu* *nga'alu* *kalma-nha-na?*
sugar bag that one come-CAUS.VBLSR-NF
'Did you bring that sugar bag?'

4.3.3.2. An Information Response Interrogative Sentence is formed by using an interrogative word and by intensifying the normal declarative intonation by rising to a higher pitch before the final fall.

This question type expects some information content in the response.

Examples

154. *ngu'ul* *wantantu?*
2plNOM which way
'How are you all?' / 'What are you going to do?' / 'What do you think?'

155. *ngaani-mpu* *kuu'ala-ka?*
what-1plincNOM speak-FUT
'What will we say?'

156. *nga'a* *para* *wantanuwnana?*
those Europeans what's the matter
'What's wrong with those white people?'

157. *ngangka* *punya* *wantuna?*
2sgGEN basket where
'Where is your basket?'

4.3.4. *Imperative Sentences*

The imperative is normally used for command or exhortation. The imperative marker (see 3.4.2.) is added to the verb stem. The free pronoun *ngulu/nhulu* (2sg) or *ngu'ula* (2pl) may also be added to the sentence.

Note that the plural form *-mpu* is identical to the bound pronoun form 1plincNOM 'we'. However the bound pronoun, if attached to a verb, is added after a tense marker, whereas the imperative is attached to the verb stem.

Compare:

kalmaa-mpu	and	*kalmaa-na-mpu*
come-IMPpl		come-NF-1plincNOM
'(You) come!'		'We came.'

Examples

158. *ngampa* *puu'i* *tha'ilthi-ni-mpu*
not always hit.PROG-REFL-IMPpl
'Don't keep on fighting each other.'

159. *ngunu* *kunichim* *wa'i-la*
2sgNOM shell dig-IMPsg
'You dig shells.'

160. *Ngam,* *antha* *nganan* *kaalntha-mpu*
O.K. before 1plexcACC take-IMPpl
'O.K., you take us first.'

161. *ali-ya*
lift-IMPsg
'Lift it!'

4.4. MOOD AND ASPECT

There are four forms that modify the mood or aspect of a sentence :
permissive / compulsive, potential, past-habitual and **duty.**

4.4.1. *Permissive / Compulsive Mood*

Permissive mood is formed by adding to the sentence the particle *apa*, 'let', and using an imperative form of the verb (except for verbless sentences as in example 163). This construction can also express a Compulsive Mood.

Examples of Permissive Mood

162. *apa* *minya* *unta*
let meat cook.IMPsg
'Let the meat cook.'

163. *ngana* *apa* *ngaachi-ku*
1plexcNOM let home-DAT
'Let us (go) home.'

Examples of Compulsive Mood

164. *ngunu* *apa* *kalmaa-la*
2sgNOM must come-IMPsg
'You must come.'

165. *ngayu* *apa* *waathi-ya*
1sgNOM must go-IMPsg
'I must go.'

166. *ngunu apa* *ma'upi-chi*
2sgNOM must make-IMPsg
'You must do it.'

4.4.2. *Potential Mood*

Potential mood is formed by adding to the sentence the particle *ngaluki*. This form may also be reduced to *ngalu*, or to a clitic *-ngal*, or *-ki* which is attached to an item of a Noun Phrase or to the verb. See also examples 48 and 106 (verbless sentences).

Examples

167. *ngaluki* *yaangana-ka*
might rain-FUT
'It might rain.'

168. *ngula-mpu* *ngulkungulku* *punti-ka-ki*
later-1plincNOM evening finish-FUT-might
'We might finish later this evening.'

169. *ngulu* *ngalu* *piinichi-na*
3sgNOM might slip-NF
'He might have slipped.'

4.4.3. *Past Habitual Aspect*

Past Habitual aspect is formed by adding to the subject (S or A) the clitic *-ntha* and using the Past Progressive form of the verb. The form *-ntha* may be derived from *antha* 'before'.

Examples

170. *ngulu-ntha* *paamaltha'a*
3sgNOM-before steal.PROG.NF
'He used to steal.'

171. *ngulu-ntha* *ngatan* *walpaathi-la*
3sgNOM-before 1sgACC chase.PROG-NF
'He used to chase me.'

172. *ngulu-ntha* *winilwinii-la*
3sgNOM-before frighten.PROG-NF
'He used to frighten me.'

4.4.4. *Duty Mood*

Duty mood is formed by adding to the subject the clitic *-tha.*

Example

173. *ngunu-tha* *waathi-nya*
2sgNOM-should go-NF
'You should go.'

4.5. SENTENCE INTERJECTIONS, PARTICLES AND CLITICS

Interjections can occur alone as separate utterances.
The following interjections have been recorded:

yakay	'Oh!' - expressing surprise, shock, etc.
[*sa / asay*	-introduced exclamations similar to *yakay*]
way	'Hey!' - to call someone's attention.
ngam	'O.K.' 'All right' 'so'
anay	'wait'
yaw / yuway	'yes'
ngii / nyii	'yes' 'O.K.'
ngampa	'no' 'not'
ulmpaya	'nothing' 'empty'
nga'amalu	'that's all' - used to end discourse.
wa'anama	'quickly'
way'away	'very quickly'
wa'alu	'at once' 'immediately'
wa'a	'it's good, right'
wu'u	'it's no good, wrong'
maku	'true'
ngul'uthu	'true'
kithamaku	'is that right?'
ngayu ngalnki	'I don't know'

Sentence particles and clitics do not occur alone but perform functions in sentences.
Most have already been discussed and the following have been recorded:

particles	*kuukulu*	'and then'
	kuyi	'and' 'then' 'but' 'further'
	kuyi kuukulu	'from then on'
	kithal	'want'
	apa	'let' 'must' (see 4.4.1.)
	ngaluki	'might' (see 4.4.2.)
	achu	'if' (see 4.3.2.2.)
	iyulu	'like that'
	iyuma	'just'
	yuuyu	'just'
	yuuyuma	'just the same' 'similar'
	miil'a	'same as'
	kuumuku	'this is why'
clitics	*-kunchi*	'relation' e.g. *piipikunchi* 'father-relation'
	-laka	'poor thing' - exclamation expressing pathos, sadness
	-ntha	'before' (see 4.4.3.)
	-tha	'should' (see 4.4.4.)
	-pa	'good one' e.g. *nhuyunpa* 'good bush doctor'

5. *METAPHORICAL EXTENSIONS of body part terms*

A few body part terms are used to form expressions to indicate emotional or physical states. The following have been recorded:

puuya		'heart/life essence'
puuya aa'ina	(heart dance)	'feel glad'
puuya kunta	(heart strong)	'be brave'
puuya wulmiina	(heart glad)	'feel happy'
puuya machina	(heart hold)	'patient'
pa'an		'head'
pa'an mini	(head good)	'sane'
pa'an minichi	(head good having)	'cunning, skilful'
pa'a wu'u	(head bad)	'insane, mad'
pa'ankanyu	(head/brains without)	'stupid'
pa'anawi		'bald'
pa'an tha'amana	(head sick)	'headache'
ku'un		'eye'
ku'un ngumathin	(eyes shut)	'pray'
ku'un thuyimana	(eyes crooked) (?)	'be jealous'
ku'unchi		'old woman/blind'

6. *TEXTS*

Dashes after a word (---) indicate that the last vowel is drawn out on a sustained tone to convey the passage of time or movement.

6.1. MAKING SPEARS by Jimmy Doctor in Kuuku ya'u.

1	*Sunday*	*ngayu*	*waathin*	*kungakym*	*Iltiichi*	*waathinyanga---*	*yu'wathu*
	Sunday	1sgNOM	go-NF	n.east-DIR	Iltiichi	go-NF-1sgNOM	low tide
2	*mukana*	*yangku*	*yaangalala.*		*ngungkulu ----*	*Pi'ilmu*	
	big	rain	rain.PROG-NF		over there-G.LOC	Pi'ilmu	
3	*nga'ananga*		*pakayma*	*thaa'uthuku,*		*wunthunyanga.*	
	enter-NF-1sgNOM		down-DIR	spear handle-DAT		look around-NF-1sgNOM	
4	*ngungkul*		*kungkayma*	*tika*	*kungkaym*	*kungkaym*	*muuchima.*
	over there-G.LOC		N.E.-DIR	side	N.E.-DIR	N.E.-DIR	try-VBLSR
5	*Yanitha*	*ulmpay*	*punthinyana'a.*			*ngungku*	
	Yanitha	none	finish-CAUS.VBLSR-NF-3plNOM			over there	
6	*kungakayma ---*		*punthananga*		*atapangun*	*punthananga --.*	
	N.E.-DIR		emerge-NF-1sgNOM		river-SP.LOC	emerge-NF-1sgNOM	
7	*thu'am*	*Oh*	*kuyu,*	*manthangakanga.*		*muunganangа,*	*kukuthi*
	thu'am	Oh	plenty,	cut down-FUT-1sgNOM		cut-NF-1sgNOM	three
8	*muunganangа*	*kuyi*	*ngayu*	*nga'al*	*kukucha'a*		*tupalam*
	cut-NF-1sgNOM	and	1sgNOM	that one	watch.PROG-NF		straight
9	*nga'al*	*paa'alpila*	*waanakachiku.*		*waanakachi*		
	that one	stand.PROG-NF	dugong spear-DAT		dugong spear		
10	*muunganangа.*	*punthananga*	*pakay*	*malngkangangun.*			
	cut-NF-1sgNOM	emerge-NF-1sgNOM	down	beach-1sgNOM-SP.LOC			
11	*kuukulu*	*yumanga*	*mukan*	*pal'anana*	*aachikanga.*		
	and then	fire-1sgNOM	big	prepare-NF	heat-FUT-1sgNOM		
12	*aachinyanga*	*aachinyanga*	*aachinyanga ---*				
	heat-NF-1sgNOM	heat-NF-1sgNOM	heat-NF-1sgNOM				
13	*thunthumangananga*		*wa'a*	*tupalamana*	*wa'a*		
	straight-CAUS.VBLSR-NF-1sgNOM		good	straight-VBLSR-NF	good		

14	*thaa'uthu,*	*waya*	*now,*	*thunthumana*		*kuukulu*	*nga'al*	*paalakuchi*
	handle	wire	now	straight-VBLSR-NF		and then	that one	last-DER
15	*waanakachi*	*waanakachi*		*thunthum*	*muungananga*		*wa'a.*	
	dugong spear	dugong spear		straight	cut-NF-1sgNOM		good	
16.	*katananga*	*kak'ana*	*katananga*					
	tie up-NF-1sgNOM	gather-NF	tie up-NF-1sgNOM					
17	*punthinyananga.*			*yaangalala*	*ngulu*	*kampal*	*iichula*	
	finish-CAUS.VBLSR-NF-1sgNOM			rain.PROG-NF	it	sun	west	
18	*kuyi.*	*ngayu*	*kithal*	*minyaku*	*line*	*wayin*	*kuyi*	*ulmpay,*	*piicha.*
	further	1sgNOM	want	meat-DAT	line	throw-NF	but	nothing	cold
19	*ngungku*	*yiipaymanga*		*ilpiin,*	*ilpiinanga* ---			
	Over there	S.W.-DIR-1sgNOM		return-NF	return-NF-1sgNOM			
20	*pathipathilanga*		*yiipayma,*	*ngungkul*		*yiipay,*	*yiipay,*	
	narrow-G.LOC-1sgNOM		S.W.-DIR	over there-G.LOC		S.W.	S.W.	
21	*yiipay,*	*yiipay* ---	*atapa*	*alkan*	*uuthananga*			
	S.W.	S.W.	river	hightide	swim-NF-1sgNOM			

English Translation

On Sunday I went northeastwards to Iltiichi creek. I kept going. There was a big low tide and it was raining. Over there at Pi'ilmu I went inside towards the coast and looked around for spear handles. Over there towards the northeast side, I tried. There were no Yanitha trees, all finished. Over to the northeast I came out at the river. I came out. Oh plenty of Thu'am trees! I will cut down (one). I cut it up. I cut it up into three pieces and I kept on watching to make it keep going straight for a dugong spear. I cut a dugong spear.

I came out at the beach and then prepared a big fire to heat (the spears). I heated and heated them to make them straight. Good, they are coming straight. Good handle, now the wire. And that last one is straight, the dugong spear. I cut the dugong spears straight. They are good. I tied them up and gathered them together. I tied them up and I was finished.

A shower was falling and the sun was further to the west. I wanted to throw a line for fish but no good, too cold. I went back over to the southwest.I went back southwestwards through a narrow place, over to the southwest, continuing to the southwest ..The river was at high tide so I swam across.

(The rest of this story is not included.)

6.2. FISHING STORY by Jimmy Doctor in Kuuku Ya'u

1	*ngayu*	*piipi*	*pampaana,*	*'nganyi*	*kaalnthi*	*malngkanaku.'*	
	1sgNOM	father	ask-NF	1sgACC	take-IMPsg	beach-DAT	
2	*ngulu*	*kuu'alinya*	*'ngam,*	*ngayungkan*	*kaalnthaka.*	*wa'anama,*	
	3sgNOM	say-NF	O.K.	1sgNOM-2sgACC	take-FUT	quickly	
3	*ngayu*	*uulimana.'*	*ngana*	*waathin*	*ngungkulu ---*	*truckpinta.*	
	1sgNOM	hungry-NF	3plexcNOM	go-NF	over there-G.LOC	truck-COM	
4	*yutha*	*ngataangkulu,*	*ku'unchi*	*ngana*	*alinya*	*mayi*	
	house	1sgGEN-G.LOC	old woman	1plexcNOM	pick up-NF	bread	
5	*ngatalaka,*	*ngungku*	*pakayam*	*ngana'a*	*waathinya --*	*punthana'a.*	
	1sgGEN-exclam	over there	down-DIR	1plexcNOM	go-NF	emerge-NF	
6	*kungkaym*	*nganan*	*kaalnthinya,*	*wanan*	*nganan,*	*tangul,*	
	northeast-DIR	1plexcACC	take-NF	leave-NF	1plexcACC	canoe-G.LOC	
7	*tangu*	*kaayin*	*puyanana*	*wu'umathimana*	*palmpana.*	*ngulu*	
	canoe	near	jump-1plexcNOM	all things	take down-NF	3sgNOM	
8	*ilpiina.*	*'ngayu*	*wa'a*	*ilpiimana.'*	*'ngam',*	*ngayu*	*inchinya*
	return-NF	1sgNOM	good	return-PRES.CONT	O.K.	1sgNOM	say-NF
9	*ngungan.*	*wa'anam*	*ilpiichi.*	*ngulu*	*ilpiina*	*kuyi*	*ngulu*
	3sgACC	quickly	return.PROG	3sgNOM	return-NF	and	3sgNOM
10	*nga'alu,*	*tractor*	*punthana*	*now.*	*tractor*	*punthan*	*paalamunu,*
	that there,	tractor	emerge-NF	now.	tractor	emerge-NF	behind-ABL
11	*chilpu*	*James Butcher*	*kalmaana.*	*dinghy*	*ngungaangku*	*nhalangkan*	
	old man	James Butcher	come-NF	dinghy	3sgGEN	pull-NF	
12	*pakaya*	*wayin*	*pakay*	*maamal,*	*thika*	*ngula.*	*ngayu*	*ingkana,*
	down	throw-NF	down	water-POS	things	after	1sgNOM	shout-NF
13	*'ngunu*	*kalmi,*	*ngatantu*	*tangu*	*nhalangkaka.'*	*palukalman*	
	2sgNOM	come-IMPsg	1sgGEN-2sgNOM	canoe	pull-FUT	all come-NF	
14	*tangu*	*ngatan*	*nhalangkan*	*pakaya..*	*wanan*	*pakaya*	*maamaala.*	*kuukukulu*
	dinghy	1sgGEN	pull-NF	down	leave-NF	down	water-POS	from there
15	*pula*	*yiipayma.*	*ngayu*	*kungakayma,*	*ngana*	*ku'unchilu'u*	
	3plNOM	southeast-DIR	1sgNOM	northeast-DIR	3plexcNOM	old woman-?	

16 *kungkaymana'a ----* *thathi* *ma'alpiku.* *ah.* *kampilam.* *kampilam*
northeast-DIR island Restoration. Ah. Lloyd Is. Lloyd Is.

17 *kampilamana'a* *mukan* *yuw'aatha* *wanana* *kuyi* *ngayu* *dinghy*
Lloyd Is-DIR1plexcNOM big low tide leave-NF and 1sgNOM dinghy

18 *minyaku,* *bait* *ngaathanyanga.* *'ngunu* *kunichim* *wa'ila.'*
meat-DAT bait spear-NF-1sgNOM 2sgNOM shell dig-IMPsg

19 *ngulu* *kanim* *waathin* *kunichim* *wa'ina.* *ngayu* *papakay* *pin'ayila*
3sgNOM above go-NF shell dig-NF 1sgNOM down side hunt-NF

20 *kuukulu* *chucha* *yinananga.* *ngungkul* *kaawaya ---* *kalachuru*
and then shark spear-NF-1sgNOM over there east barracuda

21 *yinananga,* *ilpiinanga* *kuyi* *wukapa* *mangku*
spear-NF-1sgNOM return-NF-1sgNOM and clam shell four

22 *alinyanga.* *ngungkukula...* *ku'unchi* *ngachinyanga.*
pick up-NF1sgNOM over there then old woman find-NF-1sgNOM

23 *'Wa'ali.'* *aalkangka* *ngulmangulman* *too.* *'wa'anamali.'*
good-1duNOM tide coming in getting dark too quickly-2duNOM

24 *'ngam.'* *'kunichimu* *ngaani* *kuntangkanantu?'* *'ulmpaya,* *waani.'* *'ngam,*
O.K. shell what load-NF-2sgNOM nothing, few. O.K.

25 *wa'ali.'* *kuyi* *ngana* *tangu* *nhalangka* *pakaya.*
good-2duNOM then 1plexcNOM dinghy pull-PRES.CONT down

26 *puyanana'a.* *ngayu* *engine* *all startim* *wanan*
jump in-1plexcNOM 1sgNOM engine all startim leave-NF

27 *ngungkulna'a* *waachiinana* *kawutha* *kayilkila.*
over there-1plexcNOM turn around-NF-1plexcNOM ship anchor.PROG-NF

28 *ngungkulna'a,* *kayina* *kayina'a* *ngku*
over at that place-1plexcNOM anchor-NF anchor-NF-3plNOM over there

29 *ngana* *line* *wayinwayin,* *minyana'a* *kuntangkana,* *29*
1plexcNOM line throw.PROG-NF meat-1plexcNOM load-NF 29

30 *pungana.* *ngula* *nga'al* *puuchuru* *mangku* *puuchuruna*
fish after those crayfish four crayfish-1plexcNOM

31 *yuw'aathangun* *nga'al* *nhanthanyangalaka.*
low tide (reef)-SP.LOC those there spear-1sgNOM-exclam

English Translation

I asked father, 'Take just me to the beach.' He said, 'O.K., I will take you. Quickly, I am hungry.' We went over by truck (and) at my house we picked up the wife, oh and my bread, and we went down over there, and came out (at the beach). He took us northeast and left us near the dinghy. We jumped off and took everything down. He went back. 'I'm going back.' 'O.K.', I said to him. He went back quickly.

He returned and there a tractor arrived now. A tractor arrived from the rear. Old man James Butcher came. (They) pull his dinghy down ..and threw it in the water and soon (put his) things. I shouted, 'You come and pull my dinghy.' They all came and pulled my dinghy down and left it in the water. From there they went to the southeast. I went to the northeast with the wife, to an island - Restoration Is. Ah! Lloyd Island. We went to Lloyd Island.

There was a big low tide left and I (went in) the dinghy for fish, I speared bait. 'You dig shell.' She went up higher to dig shell. I fished on the down side and then speared a shark. Over there to the east... I speared a barracuda. I returned and picked up four clam shells. Then I found the wife over there. 'Let's go.' The tide was coming in and it was getting dark too. 'Quickly, let's go.' 'O.K.' 'What shell did you get?' 'No, only a few.' 'O.K.let's go.' Then we pulled the dinghy down and we jumped in. I started the engine and left, going over to that place and turned around where the ships used to anchor. We anchored there. Over there we kept throwing a line. We loaded up 29 fish. After those I speared four crayfish at the dry reef.

6.3. SUGAR BAG HUNTING by Harry Seiu in Kuuku Ya'u

1	*mangkaalnthum*	*ngayu*	*waathiny.*	*waathinyanga*	*waathin*	*waathin*
	early morning	1sgNOM	go-NF	go-NF-1sgNOM	go-NF	go-NF
2	*waathin*	*waathin*	*waathin*	*waathin*	*puntuku*	*wa'alala.*
	go-NF	go-NF	go-NF	go-NF	sugar bag-DAT	search.PROG-NF
3	*wa'ana*	*wa'an*	*wa'an*	*wa'an*	*ngachinyanga*	*puntu*
	search-NF	search-NF	search-NF	search-NF	find-NF-1sgNOM	sugar bag
4	*ngathalaka*	*puntuy*	*muungana*	*muungan*	*muungan*	*muungan*
	1sgGEN-exclam	sugar bag	cut-NF	cut-NF	cut-NF	cut-NF
5	*muungan*	*muungan*	*pungkan*	*wuumu*	*alinya*	*palpaapana,*
	cut-NF	cut-NF	fall-NF	top piece	lift-NF	slice-NF
6	*pinti*	*alinyanga*	*pinti*	*way'i*	*mukunyanga*	
	dish	take out-NF	dish	paper bark	strip-1sgNOM	

7	*kalmaanhananga*			*kathananga*		*yinan*	*puntu*	
	come-CAUS.VBLSR-NF-1sgNOM			tie-NF-1sgNOM		sew-NF	sugar bag	
8	*aliny*	*aliny*	*aliny*	*piingkan*	*nga'amalu.*	*wanananga*		*wa'a*
	take-NF	take-NF	take-NF	full-NF	that's all	leave-NF-1sgNOM		good
9	*ilpiinanga*		*ngaachiku.*	*al'akala*		*ngungkulu*		
	return-NF1sgNOM		home-DAT	walkabout.PROG.-NF		over thereG.LOC		
10	*kalmaananga*		*ngaachimpa.*	*'way*	*yutha*	*nganyi*	*way'.*	*'puntu*
	come-NF-1sgNOM		camping place	Hey!	house	1sgGEN	Hey!	sugar bag
11	*nga'al*	*kalmaanhana?'*		*ngkanalana*		*ngata*	*paapa*	
	that one	come-CAUS.VBLSR-NF		give-NF-3plACC		1sgGEN	mother	
12	*ngata*	*piipi,*	*ngkananga.*	*'ngu'ul*	*inchampu*	*ngayu*	*wa'a*	
	1sgGEN	father	give-NF-1sgNOM	2plNOM	dilute-IMPpl	1sgNOM	good	
13	*punthina*	*ngayu*	*ngampa*	*kuupi,*	*ngayu*	*wa'a*	*yukul*	
	finish-NF	1sgNOM	not	like	1sgNOM	good	tree-G.LOC	
14	*yangkunya.'*	*'nyii'*	*ngata*	*piipi*	*kuu'alinya,*	*ngatha*	*paapa.*	
	eat-NF	yes	1sgGEN	father	say-NF	1sgNOM	mother	
15	*ngata*	*piipi*	*kuu'alinya,*	*'nganaangku*	*paapaala?'*	*'nyii,*		
	1sgGEN	father	say-NF	1plexcGEN	mother-POS	yes		
16	*yangkumpu'*	*ngayu*	*ingana.*	*inchana*	*yangkunya*	*ngayu*		
	eat-IMPpl	1sgNOM	reply-NF	mix-NF	eat-NF	1sgNOM		
17	*niininila.*	*ngata*	*piipilu*	*pungan*	*kalmaanhan*			
	sit-PAST.PROG	1sgGEN	father-ERG	fish	come-CAUS.VBLSR-NF			
18	*pungan*	*ngayu*	*yangkun*	*uutiimananga,*	*niininila*			
	fish	1sgNOM	eat-NF	belly full-NF-1sgNOM	sit.PROG-NF			
19	*nguyngkuula.*	*punthin*	*nga'amalu.*					
	shade-POS	finish-NF	that's all.					

English Translation

I went early in the morning. I went a long way searching for sugar bag, searching everywhere. I find a sugar bag, ah my sugar bag, good luck! I chop the tree until it falls down. I lift out the top piece and slice it off. I strip the paper bark for a dish, bring it and tie up and sew the end. I take out the sugar bag until the dish is full. Good, I leave and go back home.

I kept on walking over that way until I came to the camping place, 'Hey! my house, Hey!' 'Did you bring that sugar bag?' I give it to my mother and father. 'You mix it (in water) I have had enough. I don't want any more, I ate some at the tree.' 'All right,' my father and mother said. My father said, '(Is there some) for our mother there?' 'Yes, all of you eat it,' I replied. (They) mixed it and ate. I kept on sitting. My father brought some fish and I ate the fish. I was full and stayed sitting in the shade. I'm finished, that's all.

6.4. BUSH CONVERSATION in Kuuku Ya'u by six women gathering pandanus leaf

1	**N.** *ngaachi*	*miintha*	*waympa.*	**J.** *nyii*	*ngaachi*	*miintha*	*waympa.*		
	place	good	bush	yes	place	good	bush		
2	**J.** *ilka*	*ngi'ikani*	*paa'alpimana*		*kantikantiku.*				
	mountain	here above	stand.PROG-PRES.CONT		lovely-DAT				
3	**J.** *wantantu*	*ngu'ula*	*kuuchangka*	*Eh?*	**N.** *kani*	*pali.*			
	which way	2plNOM	look-PRES.CONT	Eh	above	sharp			
4	**M.** *kul'akul'a.*	**N.** *puuya*	*wininyamulu.*				**J.** *Nyii*		
	very stony	heart	frightened-CAUS.VBLSR-NMLSR-G.LOC				yes		
5.	**J.** *Yaw,*	*ngayu*	*ngaachi*	*yu'ayi*	*ngulanga*	*ngi'i*	*kalmaan.*		
	Yes	1sgNOM	place	don't know	now-1sgNOM	here	come-NF		
6	**M.** *ngampula*	*ngula*	*kalmaan*	*ngi'i.*	**M.** *ngayu*	*ngula*	*kuuchanya*		
	1plincNOM	now	come-NF	here	1sgNOM	just now	look-NF		
7	*ngaachi.*	**J.** *ngaachilaka*	*ngampulungku*	*puulawi*					
	place	place-exclam	1plincGEN	father's father's-country					
8	*miiminganlaka.*		**L.** *kupaku.*	**N.** *Yeah.*	**J.** *yuma*	*nga'alu*			
	mother's mother's-belongs-exclam		Cooper-GEN	Yeah	fire	that one			
9	*kuuchaya*	*tiyiku.*	**T.** *wantuna*	*pi'i?*	**M.** *ngampula*	*uulimana*			
	look-IMPsg	tea-DAT	where	water?	1plincNOM	hungry-NF			
10	*kangkamunu*	*anthampu*	*muungala.*		**N.** *ngayu*	*uulimana.*			
	leaf-ABL	long time-1plincNOM	cut.PROG-NF		1sgNOM	hungry-NF			
11	**J.** *wa'anama*	*tiyi*	*wa'ampu*	*aachika*	*thanka.*	**M.** *kampal*			
	quickly	tea	good-1plincNOM	heat-FUT	pandanus leaf	sun			
12	*nga'amalu*	*waathangka*	*ngungku*	*ichuluma.*	**J.** *wa'anampu*				
	that's all	go-PRES.CONT	over there	west-DIR	quickly-1plincNOM				

13	*mayi*	*yangkukampu*		*kuyimpu*		*thanka*	*aachika*		
	bread	eat-FUT-1plincNOM		and-1plincNOM		pandanaus	heat-FUT		
14	*ngaachilaka*	*kachi.*	**A.**	*ngu'ula*	*aachimpu*	*ngayu*	*wunatha.*		
	home-exclam	long way		2plNOM	heat-IMPpl	1sgNOM	sleep-FUT		
15	**M.** *ngayupa*	*ngi'i*	*yaliyali*	*muungana.*		**A.**	*ku'unthu*		
	1sgNOM-good one	here	plenty	cut-NF			eye-DER		
16	*punthanpa.*	**N.**	*apa*	*nga'a*	*kuupinchinthampu.*				
	emerge-NF-good one		let	that	help-RECIP-FUT-1plincNOM				

English Translation

N. This is a good place in the bush. **J.** Yes, its a good place in the bush. **J.** The mountain always standing up here is lovely. What do you think, you're looking up, Eh? **N.** It's sharp on top. **M.** It's very stony. **N.** It makes me frightened. **J.** Yes. **J.** Yes, I don't know the place but now I come here. **M.** We all come here now. **M.** Just now I see this place. **J.** The place is our grandfather's country or grandmother's. **L.** Cooper's. **N.** Yeah.

J. You watch that fire for the tea. **T.** Where's the water? **M.** We are hungry from cutting leaf for a long time. **N.** I am hungry. **J.** Quickly have tea then we will heat the pandanus leaf. **M.** That's all the sunlight, its going over to the west. **J.** Quickly, we will eat food and then we will heat the pandanus leaf. Home is a long way. **A.** You heat them and I will sleep. **M.** I have cut plenty of good ones here. **A.** Big barbs are sticking out. **N.** That's all right, we will help each other.

6.5. THE STORY OF DAMPER by Ivy Ropeyarn in Umpila

Umpila differences from Kuuku Ya'u are marked * .

1	*ukaapi*	*kalmanyana*	*nga'al*	*mayi*	*flour*	*pulnha*	
	first	come-CAUSV.BLSR-NF	those	food	flour	flour	
2	*tjilpukamu*	*nga'alu*	*ma'upina*	*kalka*	*nyiikana*	*kalka*	*nyiikana*
	old man-NMLSR	those	make-NF	spear	paint-NF	spear	paint-NF
3	*palmpana*	*mayi*	*'kuungkampun*		*ngangkana'*	*molasses*	
	throw away-NF	food	poison-1plincACC		give-NF	molasses	
4	*kuuntingkana*	*mayi*	*nga'alu.*	*'kuungkampun*		*ngangkana'*	*iyu*
	waste-NF	food	that one	poison-1plincACC		give-NF	that way
5	*ingana*	*nga'alu*	*tjilpukamu.*	*flour*	*palmpana*	*pulnha*	*waayina.*
	say-NF	those	old man-NMLSR	flour	chuck away-NF	flour	throw-NF

6 *nyiikana* *kalka* *now,* *kaarika,* *thulu* *nga'a* *nyiikana* *kalka*
paint-NF spear now fishing spear, crowbar those paint-NF spear

7 *chuchinyu* * *nyiikana* *nga'alu* *prettyngana.* *Second* *kuyikuyi*
small paint-NF those pretty-CAUS.VBLSR-NF second more

8 *kalmaan* *para.* *kuyi* *kalmaana* *para* *same lot* *yuma*
come-NF white man then come-NF white man same lot. fire

9 *pal'anyana* * *now* *mukana* --- *kiikana* * *mayi* *Ah!* *'mayinu*
prepare-NF now big one --- look-NF food Ah! food-2plACC

10 *palmpana'* *para* *ingana,* *'that* *mayi,* *ngampa* *nga'al* *wu'u.*
chuck-NF whites say-NF That food not that one bad

11 *mayi* *nga'alu'.* *yuma* *pal'anyana* * *yuma* *pal'anyana* * *wiyama*
food that one fire prepare-NF fire prepare-NF another

12 *ma'upina* *now.* *mayi* *mi'anyalan* *ma'upina* *athana* * -- *kuyi*
make-NF now food show-NF-3plACC make-NF cook-NF then

13 *mayi* *ma'upina'a* --- *paanyi* *puunthunya* *paanyi*
food make-NF-3plNOM bed spread out-NF bed

14 *puunthunya'a* *kak'anpanya* *mayi* *damper.* *molasses*
spread out-NF-3plNOM heap up-NF food damper molasses

15 *nyiichinya'a* *jam* *too,* *jam* *nyiichinya'a.* *butter*
put-NF-3plNOM jam too, jam put-NF-3plNOM butter

16 *pitaantingana* * *now* *muungalmana* *damper* *ngkuna*
know-CAUS.VBLSR-NF now cut.PROG-NF damper over there

17 *iyumana* *para* *pitaantinganalan* *
that kind white man know-CAUS.VBLSR-NF-3plACC

18 *muungalmana'a* *nyiikana* *para* *kanthaanya* * *fast* *para*
cut.PROG-NF-3plNOM spread-NF white men eat-NF first whites

19 *kanthaanya* * *pula* *kiikana* *para* *'mayi* *kuumu* *ngana*
eat-NF 3plNOM look-NF whites damper this way 1plexcNOM

20 *kanganthangka* * *ngampa* *kuungka* *mayi* *ngi'i* *minima'*
eat.PROG-PRES.CONT not poison food this good

21	*kanthaanya* *	*now.*	*mayi*	*pitaantimana'a* *		*chilpukamu*		
	eat-NF	now	food	know-VBLSR-NF-3plNOM		old man-NMLSR		
22	*wayimu*	*wupunyu*	*ngangkanalan*	*kanthaanya* *	*now*			
	women	children	give-NF-3plACC	eat-NF	now			
23	*pitaantimana'a* *		*mayiku*	*damperku*	*flour*	*wanana*	*now*	
	know-VBLSR-NF-3plNOM		food-DAT	damper-DAT	flour	leave-NF	now	
24	*mayi*	*kawutha*	*waathinya*	*now*	*mayi*	*wanana*	*nga'a*	*ampingun*
	food	boat	go-NF	now	food	leave-NF	that	humpy-SP.LOC
24	*own*	*own.*	*own*	*own*	*mayilan*	*kuthaala*	*own*	*own*
	own	own	own	own	food-3plACC	camp-POS	own	own
25	*pula*	*yangkina*	*ilpiina*	*kaawayma.*	*nga'al*	*start*	*now*	
	3plNOM	go-NF	return-NF	south-DIR	that one	start	now	
26	*from*	*there*	*mayi.*	*nga'amalu.*				
	from	there	damper	that's all				

First those (Europeans) brought flour for food. Those old men made spear and painted them (with flour). They threw away the food. 'They gave us poison.' Those (old men) wasted molasses too, good food. 'They gave us poison.' Those old men talked that way. They threw away the flour and painted spears - fishing spear, one barb spear. They painted those small spears and made them pretty.

Second some more white men came, then the same lot came again. They made a big fire. They saw the food. 'Ah! You chucked out the damper!' The white men said, 'That food is not bad, good food that one.' They prepared a fire and made another fire. They showed how to make and cook it. Then when the damper was ready they spread out a bed and heaped up the dampers. They put on molasses and they put jam on too. They taught (them to put) butter. They kept cutting the damper, like that over there. White men taught them. They kept on cutting it and spreading onto the damper. The white people ate first. They saw what the whites said. 'We always eat damper this way. It is not poison, it is good food.' They eat it now. The old men learnt it. They gave it to women and children. They eat it now. They learnt to make damper for food. They (whites) left flour now and the boat went now. They left that food. It's now at each humpy. Each have their own food at their camp. They went back now to the south. That damper started from there now. That's all.

7. *GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION - KUUKU YA'U AND UMPILA*

7.1. THE LETTERS

These are the letters used to write the Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila languages:

p, th, t, ch, k, ', m, nh, n, ny, ng, l, r, w, y, a, aa, i, ii, u, uu.

These ones are single sounds: *th, ch, nh, ny, ng.*

These ones do not occur in English: *th, ', nh,* while *ng* occurs at the beginning of words which does not happen in English.

These letters are not used at all in writing: b, d, e, f, g, j, o, q, s, v, x, z.
(unless a word is borrowed from another language)

There is no difference in meaning between p & b, t & d, k & g, ch & j, and the first one of each pair is used in writing as this is the local emphasis.

7.2. MORE ABOUT SOME SOUNDS

7.2.1. *Consonants*

ch (sometimes written as **tj** in other languages)
sounds as in English 'pi**c**ture'. A language word is *kachi.*

th not the same as English **th** but halfway between English **t** and **th**. The tongue touches the back of the upper teeth while **t** is sounded. (The difference between the Aboriginal *t* and *th* is hard for English speakers to hear but they do give different meanings in Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila.)

nh the same kind of thing as ***th*** . The tongue touches the back of the upper teeth while **n** is sounded.

ny (sometimes written as **nj** in other languages)
as in English 'come i**n** **y**ou'.

ng as in English 'si**ng**er' English does not have this sound at the beginning of words so it is hard for English speakers to say words like *ngayu.*

ngk ng + k This sounds like the hard **ng** in 'fi**ng**er'.
A language word is *pungku.*

r is pronounced with a trill.

' this is a 'glottal stop' - a break in the sound is made in the throat. This break acts as a letter giving a meaning. (I used to use *?* for this letter but *'* is easier to use.) Language words are *wa'a, pa'i, tha'u.*

7.2.2. *Vowels* (The vowels are: *a, aa, i, ii, u, uu.*)

These are short and long sounds. They are always used the same way in writing Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila instead of the different ways in English.

		English	Kuuku Ya'u/Umpila
a	as in	hut, but, butter	*pama, para, pa'an*
aa	as in	path, grass	*paapa, waatha, taapi*
i	as in	bit, hit, with	*yita, pina, tiki*
ii	as in	we, holy, bee	*piipi, wiinti, miimi*
u	as in	good, should	*wuti, muchi, muka*
uu	as in	your, door	*puula, muuyu, uungku*

Never put two different vowels together. When it sounds like this the second sound is written as *y* or *w*. So: not 'ai' but *ay*, not 'au' but *aw*.

a y	as in	guy, shy	*thay'pan, ngayana*
a w	as in	cow, how	*kawi, kawa, pawal*
u w	as in	stew, pew	*yuway*
u y	as in	joy, boy	*wuympa, puynara, kuytu*

7.2.3. *Consonant Length*

Some consonants are sounded long. This always happens in a word with no long vowels. In these words the first syllable is stressed and the next consonant is sounded long. For example,

pama is sounded: *pámma*

A second m is not put in writing because language speakers always say it that way.

7.2.4. *Word Stress* (see 2.4. on page 6 for more detail)

In **words with no long vowels** the **first vowel** is stressed, e.g. *táwura*.

In **words with long vowels** the the **last long vowel** is stressed,

e.g. *páala, muumáanya, pitáanchi, tawurdalu*.

8. *KUUKU YA'U AND UMPILA WORD LISTS*

Most of the words listed under Kuuku Ya'u are common to both Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila. Umpila variants are listed where these have been recorded. The words are listed in three main sections:

	ENGLISH TO KUUKU YA'U / UMPILA	
8.1.1.	***Words in Semantic Categories***	pages 64 to 92
8.1.2.	***Alphabetical List***	pages 93 to 120
	KUUKU YA'U / UMPILA TO ENGLISH	
8.2.1.	***Alphabetical List***	pages 121 to 146

8.1. ENGLISH TO KUUKU YA'U / UMPILA

8.1.1. *Words in Semantic Categories* (meanings).

The words in this section are listed alphabetically according to the English words. The verbs in this section also show forms for Progressive where these have been recorded. The Umpila variants for verbs are included in the complete alphabetical word lists. A number after a word indicates that this word is listed several times with alternative meanings. The alternatives for such words are listed together in section 8.2.1. See the Contents for a list of the categories in this section.

English	**Kuuku Ya'u**	**Umpila variant**

8.1.1.1. Nouns

a) Nouns - body parts, states

ankle	*thulka*	
anus	*kuna ku'un*	
arm, lower	*puntha* - 1	
arm, upper	*palnta*	
armpit	*waata*	
back	*muchi*	
beard	*watum* - 1	
belly (external)	*kapanta*	
blood	*kamu*	
body	*pamanpamama*	
boil	*kulmpa*	
bone	*ngantha*	
bowel	*nukuy*	
brain	*ukulmpuy*	
breast (female)	*nyuunyu*	
buttocks/bottom	*tuumu*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
calf (of leg)	*tali* - 1	
cheek/skin	*kulkul* - 1	
chest	*pina*	
chin	*katu*	
cough	*kukul*	
dead body	*kuunthuyu*	
ear	*yampa*	
elbow	*kangkul*	
eye	*ku'un*	
face/same as	*miil'a*	
faeces	*kuna*	
fat	*ku'i*	
female sex organ	*uunthi*	
fingernail	*wuti* - 1	
fontanelle - 'wind'	*nguunthala*	
foot	*ta'u*	
forehead	*pipul*	
guts	*thul'a*	
hair of head	*yangan*	
hair, body/fur	*wuucha* - 1	
hair, grey	*yangan pulpu*	
hand	*ma'a*	
head	*pa'an*	
heart (physical)	*wanul / wuula'a*	
heart/life essence	*puuya*	
heel	*tha'u muta*	
hip	*pilu*	
jaw	*kampa*	
kidney	*yuli*	
knee	*pungku*	
left hand	*thakumpiku*	
left side	*thaku*	
lip	*thalnpuy*	
liver	*thi'a*	
lungs	*puchal*	
moustace	*watum* - 2	
mouth	*kaama*	
nape, back of neck	*kupun*	
navel	*nyuchuru*	
nose	*niiyi*	
penis	*uulngu*	
pubic hair	*wuthul*	
rib	*wunthu*	
right side/hand	*minichiku*	
saliva/spittle	*kati*	
semen	*thal'al*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
shin	*tali inchi*	
shoulder	*thiman*	
skin, animal/human	*kulkul* - 2	
sleep	*ngaantha*	
sore (open)	*wanchi*	
stomach (internal)	*thul'i*	
sweat	*wuuyiinyu*	
swelling/lump	*pulpan*	
testicles	*wakan*	
thigh	*kanthan*	
throat	*taaa*	
thumb	*pawal*	
toenail	*wuti* - 2	
tongue	*taapi*	
tooth	*kaman*	
urine	*kumpu*	
vulva	*pinyu*	
waist	*ingku*	
windpipe	*puchal*	*pi'i*
wrong, all kind	*wu'umuthima*	
wrong, any kind	*wu'umuku*	
wrong/sin	*wu'u* - 2	
yawn, a	*kampa'a*	

b) Nouns - human classification

Aboriginal 'doctor'	*nhuyun*	
adulterer/fornicator	*wuulnpila*	
baby, newborn	*kaa'i pulnthul*	
baby/child	*kaa'i*	
boy	*pulthunu*	
boy, fifth-born	*kaykita*	
boy, first-born	*paanthu*	
child, small	*wupuyu*	
children, several small	*wupunyu*	
children,small, crowd of	*wupunpunyuma*	
female	*wanchanchamu*	
female/daughter	*kachinpinta*	
girl (pre-teen)	*anthaya*	
girl, mature, no child	*umaypanhu / paa'ayi*	
initiate, beginning	*kulam kannga*	
initiate, completed	*yuku* - 1	
initiate, long time	*wuulam kannga*	
inititate, new	*nyiiku kannga*	
male, person	*muukamu*	
male, person/animal	*kampiinu / kalmpa*	*wuunchapinta*

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
man, initiate/initiated	*kannga*	
man, old	*chilpu*	
man, red (Mosquito Pt.)	*ituwiri*	
man, red (Pascoe R.)	*kantharu*	*nalnpaya*
man, wild	*pama kanta*	
man, young	*wunchawuncha*	
man/person, Aboriginal	*pama*	
person-Aborigine/man	*pama*	
person-Islander	*kulkaliya*	*thathimulu*
person-white	*para*	
policeman	*wiinipinta*	
spirit of dead person	*mitpi*	
white man/woman	*para*	
widow	*piikupacha*	
widower	*pilumampa*	
woman	*wayimu / ukulngkumu*	
woman, childbearing	*umpuchala*	
woman, married	*ngathanya* - 1	
woman, old	*ku'unchi*	
woman, pregnant	*piluwalkan*	
women & girls, many	*mungkalkamu*	

c) Nouns - kinship

daughter's children	*ngachichu*
daughter-in-law	*unthaanganu*
elder brother's children	*pi'athu*
elder brother's wife	*wulumu*
elder sister's children	*maampu*
father	*piipi* - 1
father's elder brother	*piinya*
father's elder sister	*piinya'a*
father's father	*puula*
father's mother	*pa'i* - 1
father's younger brother	*piipi* - 2
father's younger sister	*piima*
father-in-law	*aampayi*
friend	*aathi*
husband	*muuyu* - 1
husband/elder sister's husband	*muuyu* - 2
mother	*paapa* - 1
mother's elder brother's child	*ngami'i*
mother's father	*ngachimu*
mother's mother	*miimi*
mother's older brother	*muka* - 1
mother's older sister	*muka* - 2

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
mother's younger brother	*kaala*	
mother's younger sister	*paapa* - 2	
mother-in-law	*yaami* - 2	
mother-in-law's brother	*yaami* - 1	
mother/father ygr brother's child	*thaatha*	
older brother	*yapu*	
older sister	*ya'a*	
relative	*kuunchi*	
sister's daughter's child	*kamichu*	
sister's son's child	*pa'ichu* - 1	
son	*nalngka*	
son's child	*puulathu*	
son/daughter (man speaking)	*pi'athu*	
son/daughter (woman speaking)	*maampa*	
wife	*kulnta*	
wife's brother	*pilupa*	
younger brother	*ya'athu* - 1	
younger brother's child	*pinyathu*	
younger brother's wife	*pa'ichu* - 2	
younger sister	*ya'athu* - 2	
younger sister's child	*mukathu*	
younger sister's husband	*pa'i* - 2	

d) Nouns - mammals

bandicoot	*kulpa*
bat, cave	*tilungun*
bat, insect-eating	*munguy*
bullock/cow	*puluki, minya*
cuscus, female	*ampuyu / thungkiichi*
dingo (wild)	*ngakaamu*
dog (tame)	*ku'aaka*
dugong	*watayi*
echidna/porcupine	*kaa'uma*
flying fox/fruit bat	*kaampi*
horse	*yaraman*
kangaroo rat	*waana*
kangaroo, big red	*kuympachi*
kangaroo, white front	*maangkay*
kangaroo/wallaby lookout	*walnkul*
marsupial mouse	*wathi*
native cat	*chingka*
possum(open country)/sugar glider	*kulan*
possum, spotted, male	*wuyku* - 1
puppy	*thamunu*
rat, giant white-tailed	*thupi*

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
rock wallaby	*iyitpi*	
tail	*pulpan*	
wallaby	*piiwu*	
wallaby, male	*tilka*	
wallaby, swamp	*wuulthu*	

e) Nouns - reptiles

goanna, water	*kuu'athi*	
turtle, hawksbill	*kuynangkay*	*yakarungu*
crocodile, saltwater	*ayntikanu*	
crocodile, freshwater, Johnson	*paltachi*	
turtle, green	*tukulu*	
lizard, blue-tongue	*aangkay*	
lizard, frilled neck	*chuula*	*thawa*
goanna, spotted tree	*wali*	
goanna, sand	*yita*	
goanna, green tree	*thiinpan*	
goanna, sand type	*pungkuthuyi*	
snake (generic)	*ira*	
python, black-headed	*yumachi*	
snake, carpet	*yangki*	
gecko, dtella	*wuunha*	
lizard, any	*kuchil*	
lizard, Burton's snake lizard	*thaalthal*	
lizard, eastern water dragon	*kuuraathi*	
lizard, small w big head	*mulaanchinyu*	
lizard, small type	*wuukulmpil*	
lizard, skink	*yichun*	
lizard, spotted/lace monitor	*wali'i*	
snake, brown	*walu*	
snake, common brown	*miiku*	
snake, common death adder	*pata*	
snake, common tree	*paayi*	
snake, file (water)	*yiinchi*	
snake, like carpet snake	*kapal*	
snake, sea (generic)	*kaara*	
snake, taipan	*thay'pan*	
snake, yellow-faced whip	*uku*	
turtle, freshwater, long neck	*punkupinta*	
turtle, freshwater, short neck	*ulkiichi*	
turtle, loggerhead	*lupu/wapun*	*wapun*

f) Nouns - birds

bird, red bill	*thiikuthiiku*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
brolga, native companion	*tuulka*	
bush curlew	*wayngkan*	
butcher bird, grey	*yaaya*	
carpenter bird	*alku*	
cassowary	*kutini*	
cockatoo, red-tailed black	*kila*	
cockatoo, white	*kiikaapa*	
cockatoo, white (sulphur crested?)	*pay'pa*	
crow	*waatha*	
curlew, bush stone	*kuuwi*	
dove	*thungkuthungku*	
dove, peaceful	*kuulatutu*	
duck (generic)	*thampi*	
eagle (white breast + red)	*kuchuutu*	
eaglehawk, osprey	*thapilamu*	
egg	*wuympa*	
egg (kin lang)	*tunka*	*wuympa*
egret, little, black	*pangku*	
egret, little, white	*wukaaka*	
emu	*nhampi*	
friar bird	*nyaku*	
galah/rainbow lorikeet	*piinpa*	
hawk (hunts grasshopper)	*karka*	
hawk, chicken	*kichu*	
hawk, kite (hunts fish)	*pim'intaka*	
hen, scrub	*tuutu*	
ibis, black or white	*kuumpukunchi*	
jabiru	*kachinichi*	
kingfisher, azure	*payantika*	
kookaburra, blue-winged	*kalkuthu*	
lorikeet, variegated	*piimpa*	
magpie goose	*nguyumpa*	
nest, bird's	*yitha*	
night owl	*ngurku*	
parrot, with ground nest	*puchiiwu*	
pelican	*maathuy*	
quail, brown/stubble	*chiipimu*	
rainbow lorikeet	*tirinyu / piinpa*	
seagull, redbill	*chara*	
seagull, silver gull	*chilmili*	
tawny frogmouth/mopoke	*puunchi*	
turkey, plain	*mantapa*	
turkey, scrub	*nyacha*	
wing feather	*puntha* - 2	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
g) Nouns - fishes		
archer fish	*untaakuupi/aranthi*	
barracuda/sea pike, slender/striped	*kalachuru*	
barramundi, freshwater	*athinyu*	
barramundi, saltwater	*yalntachi*	
batfish, hump-headed	*war'ka*	
batfish, narrow-banded	*kangka* - 3	
bonefish	*puupa'a* - 2	*pinpan*
box fish, blue-spotted/ turret/ robust/long-horned	*kuchukuchu*	
box jelly fish	*apan*	
bream/ pikey bream/ tarwhine	*puurumi* - 4	*thakula*
butterfish	*aayu*	
butterfish, spotted	*yulnguru*	
catfish eel	*kaykamu* - 2	
catfish, blue	*pa'aku*	*ulpuki*
catfish, freshwater/straight-backed	*thampa*	
catfish, longtailed	*kaykamu* - 1	
cod, barramundi	*wiithu*	
cod, rock, blue-spotted/tomato	*wukuthuru*	
cod, rock, estuary	*thiyari*	
cod, rock, long-finned/ yellow spotted/flowery	*thathila* - 2	*kuuchu*
cod, rock, Maori/purple	*puunyi* - 2	
cod, rock, white-lined	*thathila* - 1	
coral cod	*wukuthuru*	
diamond fish/sickle fish/ 6-spined butterfly fish	*kangka* - 2	*kangkalika*
dottyback, brown/red & green	*thuy'pa*	
dragonet, rough-headed	*wuympanhu* - 1	
eel, black-blotched reef/mottled reef	*katangkay*	
eel, pike	*kathincha*	*kathinchi*
eel, pike, freshwater	*kaayana*	
emperor (any type)	*'snapper'*	
fish (generic)	*pungana*	
fish, sucker, flat head	*pa'an pata*	
flathead, bar-tailed/sand/long-nosed	*aypaalthi*	
flathead, mud	*wuympanhu* - 2	
flounder, blacktoothed/sole, black/ two-lined tongue	*pinmaytha*	
garfish (any)	*chanchamu*	
goby fish (any type)	*tuytu* - 1	
groper	*puuy'a* - 1	
gudgeon, striped	*yuuni* - 2	
herring, giant	*wuyil* - 1	*wuyiila*

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
herring, oxeye	*puupa'a* - 1	*pinpan*
herring, spotted	*ratham*	*yaampa*
knight fish	*puuramu*	*kul'amulu*
long tom, black-finned/stout/barred	*tawu*	
mackeral, spotted	*yangkaawu*	
mangrove jack/hussar	*puutaawu* - 3	
milkfish	*wuyil* - 2	*wuyiila*
mouth almighty/ giant perchlet	*akachi*	
mud hopper	*tha'uthi*	
mullet, blue-tailed	*ngulpuruthi* - 2	*aawulu*
mullet, diamond-scaled/silver	*tungkuuni*	
mullet, flat-tailed	*ngulpuruthi* - 3	*(ngulpuruthi)*
mullet, freshwater	*wapi* - 1	*nguungkay*
mullet, sand/tiger	*ngulpuruthi* - 4	*nguthulnguchi*
perch, yellowtail,banded trumpeter	*pulpanpuki*	
pomfret, blac'k	*kungka*	*kangkalika*
porcupine fish, 3-bar	*kaa'uma* - 2	
queenfish	*yangkawu*	
rainbow fish, various	*wapi* - 2	
ray, blue spotted	*ku'un ampuunu*	
ray, blue-spotted fantail	*wayta*	
ray, Bougainville's shovel-nosed	*tapila*	*yiipachala*
ray, brown stingray, (long tail)	*lunthitha*	*pa'ukara*
ray, common shovel , fully grown tail	*tapila kanthana*	
ray, common shovel-nosed	*tapila*	*tapila*
ray, cowtail (flat tail)	*paalki*	
ray, devil, (very big w spots)	*yaawa*	
ray, longtail (light spotted)	*pinyuthara*	*nguumala/yiinta*
ray, rat-tailed (dark spotted)	*waangka*	*chul'u/waangka*
ray, shovel-nosed	*puytunkunchi*	
ray, spotted eagle (black w white spots)	*alkun*	*alkuuna*
ray, stingaree	*talipata*	*ku'un ampuunu*
ray, thorny	*yakathi*	
red bream	*puutaawu* - 1	
rock flagtail	*puutaawu* - 2	
salmon, Burnett/Cooktown	*wilpiichi*	*ithara*
sand bass	*kul'anku'ama*	
sawfish, green	*nyiiwalkunchi*	
sea bream, blue-lined	*yapithi*	*ngaalimulu*
sea mullet	*kapikam*	*ngulpuruthi*
sea mullet, long fin	*ngulpuruthi* - 1	
sea perch, blue-banded/ Moses perch/stripey	*thawuru*	*ngaalimulu*
sea perch, scarlet	*muungkal*	
shark, blind	*yuuri*	*pawu*

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
shark, gummy	*pawa*	
shark, hammerhead	*yutha* - 2	
shark, northern whaler	*chucha*	*ngulumu*
shark, tiger	*thukuuru*	*thukuru/mawara*
shark, whaler/black tip	*ku'amuthu*	*kuukulu thungkumu*
shark, white	*mawara*	
shark, zebra	*tina*	
snapper	*nguypin*	*'snapper'*
spinefoot, black	*chachuri*	
spinefoot, golden-lined/ barred/ vermiculated	*kumaru*	
stonefish, estuarine	*piitha*	
stonefish, false, Guam scorpion fish/bearded ghoul	*muyngkumuyngku*	
sucker fish, short	*kapu*	
sweet lip, many-lined	*ngulkathi*	
sweet lip,brown/sombre	*puurumi* - 1	*puunyi*
sweetlip, many- spotted/ painted	*puurumi* - 3	*thakamu*
toadfish/ toado, diagonal-banded	*tuytu* - 2	
trevally, blue-spotted/lowly	*thuulkuyu* - 1	
trevally, calecale	*thuulkuyu* - 2	*wataymulu*
trevally, coachwhip	*thuulkuyu* - 3	*yaakalanhu*
trevally, golden	*thuulkuyu* - 4	
trevally, great/turrum	*nhuypaliya*	*yaakalanhu*
trevally, Papuan	*nhuypaliya*	*thuulkuyu*
triple tail fish	*puurumi* - 2	*pathuka*
trout, coronation/coral/ chinese footballer/coral cod	*wukuthuru*	
trout, rainbow	*yuuni* - 1	*tuchun*
tusk fish, blackspot	*wurungkul*	*kuykuru*
tusk fish, venus/blue/purple	*kuykuru*	
whiting (any type)	*thapanamu*	*thapanamu/ngayula*

h) Nouns - insects, etc.

ant (generic)	*wiimu* - 1
ant, black	*wiimu* - 2
ant, green	*untha*
ant, red	*aal'aaka*
antbed	*chathu*
ants, many	*wiimumu*
bees' honey	*upu*
bees, native/English	*kawa*
beeswax	*wakantha*
beetle	*kutaka*
beetle, rhinocerous	*wiiki*

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
blowfly, brown	*wumpumpal*	
butterfly/moth	*paalpal*	
caterpillar	*muthan*	
centipede	*chunchi*	
cicada	*iyul*	
crab, ghost	*paakaka*	
crab, hermit	*ngulmu*	
crab, mud	*imuyu*	
crab, sand, w blue stripe	*thuki*	
crab, soldier - 1	*malantachinamu*	*malantachimulu*
crab, soldier - 2	*tawaymulu*	
crayfish, coral/tropical rock lobster	*palkuri*	*puku*
dragon fly	*panaamul*	
earth-worm	*nhama*	
fly	*pulpul*	
fly, march	*puunyi*	
fly, sand	*wiiti*	
fly, small sand	*puuchapuucha*	
frog, bull	*kuta*	
frog, swamp, green	*paalpu*	
grasshopper	*athiyathil*	
grub, wood, of wattle goat moth	*ka'un*	
head lice	*kaku*	
leech	*maw'i*	
louse eggs, nits	*iili*	
maggot	*yithura*	
mosquito	*iiwiri / wuunga*	
mussel (freshwater)	*yangkamu*	
pearlshell	*walangkay*	
prawn, banana/ brown tiger/rainbow	*wuuchu*	
prawn/shrimp	*wuucha* - 2	
praying mantis/stick insect	*malatachimulu*	
scorpion	*wangiichi*	
sea anemone	*waalumul*	
sea urchin	*wuungku*	
shell (generic)	*mupa*	
shell, bailer	*kawi'i*	
shell, clam	*wukapa*	
shell, false trumpet	*thikuy*	
shell, pearl	*piira*	
shell, pearly nautilus	*palmpu*	
shell, reef	*mupa*	
shell, small, edible	*ngaalu*	
shell, small, edible	*tikutiku*	
shell, small, edible on rock	*kunichimu*	
shell, small, long, edible	*yin'ungkay*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
snail, land - 1	*iikula*	
snail, land - 2	*kutu'u*	
spider (generic)	*kaatha*	
spider, huntsman	*yiinthi*	
spider, large, long legs	*thaampara*	
sugarbag (bees' nest)	*puntu*	
tadpole	*kupumpuy*	
termites	*chaatiwnul*	
tick	*pal'a*	
wasp type	*puunyi* - 1	
wasp type ('stone-belong')	*kul'akunchi*	

i) Nouns - language, ceremony, etc.

cicatrice	*pithuy*	
fighting ground	*ngaachi tha'inyunam*	
language, speech	*kuuku*	
name	*manthala*	
red ochre	*puuta*	
song type - 1	*aanchamu*	
song type - 2	*kincha* - 1	
song type - 3	*kilamu*	
song type - 4	*puypu*	
song type - 5	*anchiri*	
song type - 6	*uungka*	
song type - 7	*thikiya*	
story	*waanta*	
white clay	*matan*	

j) Nouns - artefacts, etc.

bag, dilly	*yakara*	
bag, water	*ulku* - 1	
canoe, dugout/dinghy	*tangu*	
cross	*yuku waykunguna*	*yuku wayku*
crowbar	*thulu*	
fighting stick	*winchi'i*	
fire drill	*tiki* - 1	
knife	*thawura*	*thawuru*
money/stone	*kul'a*	
rope	*mathawara*	
ship	*kawutha*	
spear 'nail'	*uulpuna*	
spear (generic)	*kalka*	
spear handle - 1	*thaa'uthu*	
spear handle - 2	*thupaka*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
spear handle - 3	*yumpamana*	
spear, fighting	*kaaya*	
spear, for dugong	*thaya* - 1	
spear, for turtle	*kuyuru*	
spear, knife	*praympana*	
spear, long	*yikan*	
spear, long, one-wire	*tuurki/kilanchi*	
spear, medium	*palnki*	
spear, multi-pronged fishing	*kaarika*	
spear, play fighting	*ancha*	
spear, short stingray barb	*malmpun*	
spear, short, bullet	*panti*	
spear, three-wire	*kanthan kulntu*	*kanthan kukuthi*
spear- singlebarbed	*thulu*	
throwing stick	*kunkamu*	
woomera/spear thrower	*yuli*	
yamstick	*kachin*	

k) Nouns - fire, food, water

ashes (cold)	*purka*	
charcoal	*muntha*	
creek	*alanthi*	
fire/matches/firewood	*yuma*	
firewood	*yuku* - 2	
flame	*lanthalantha*	
light	*il'a*	
meat, animal	*minya*	
medicine/poison	*kuungka*	
cigarettes/tobacco	*kiini*	
rain	*yangkuyi*	*yiimpi*
raw meat, piece of	*yalmpay*	
river	*aapa*	
smoke	*nguka*	
swamp	*pana*	
vegetable food	*mayi*	
water	*maama*	*pi'i*
water, fresh	*maama mitha*	
water, salt	*maama kuythu*	

l) Nouns - celestial, weather

cloud	*thalthala*	
cloud, storm	*matpi*	
daylight	*paachana*	
daytime	*kampalachi*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
east wind (from sea)	*kukiya*	*kungkalu wuntha*
lightning	*taywaylin*	
lightning flash	*taywaylina*	
mist/fog	*nguulun*	
moon	*taway*	
night	*maana*	
night time	*ngulku*	
northwind/Christmas	*ngurkitha*	
rain	*yaangkuyi*	
rainbow	*paayamu*	
shade	*nguyngku*	
shower of rain	*yiiwinyu*	
spirit, bad/devil	*awu*	
star	*thiithi*	
sun	*kampal*	
thunder	*malantachi*	
tide, high	*aalkana*	
tide, low	*yuw'aatha*	
tide, low extreme	*timpara*	
west wind (from land)	*kuuthu*	
wind	*wuntha*	

m) Nouns - geography

camp/place	*ngaachi*
cave	*angkala*
cliff/steep bank	*maaya*
dust	*pa'u* - 2
flat stone	*paa'aku*
flood	*yawanyu*
grave, big hole	*kakay*
ground, dirt, earth	*ampul*
ground, sacred Bora	*ngaachi kuu'ul kincha*
hill/mountain	*ilka*
hole in ground	*anchi*
hole, big/grave	*kakay*
humpy/hut	*yutha* - 1
Island	*thathi*
leak/crack	*pintipi*
level ground, plain	*palngkal*
mud	*pul'il*
path/road	*kulam*
place/camp	*ngaachi*
reef	*taara*
reef	*yu'atha*
ridge	*tayka*

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
rock/stone/pebble	*kul'a*	
sand, beach	*wimpa*	
sand, river	*kampun*	
tin/bucket	*paatha*	

n) Nouns - arboreal, etc.

cassava	*kachapa*	
coconut	*kuunga*	*warapa*
flour	*pulnha*	
flower	*ingkawa*	*pinga*
forest country	*waykawaykay*	
grass (generic)	*pacha* - 2	
grass type, Lomandra longifolia	*watul*	
leaf	*kangka* - 1	
root	*nganthan* - 1	
rootstock, freshwater, edible bulb, Aponogeton elongatus	*kaaltichi*	
scrub	*iichi*	
scrub, thick	*maalatha*	
seaweed on reef	*matha*	
seaweed, edible	*tar'imu*	
stick, big	*yuku* - 4	
stick, small	*yital*	*wital*
stump, stick or root	*nganthan* - 2	
stump, thick	*kuman*	
stump, thin	*yantu*	*yantu*
tree (creekside), Sterculia quadrifida	*kaaypa*	
tree (generic)	*yuku* - 3	
tree type - 01	*antaaka*	
tree type - 02	*chuchaacha*	
tree type - 03	*kangka tangkupaka*	
tree type - 04	*kantamalu*	
tree type - 05	*kapakay*	
tree type - 06	*kumiila*	
tree type - 07	*kuna kathamalu*	
tree type - 08	*maathal*	
tree type - 09	*miilchiina*	
tree type - 10	*miilntintha*	
tree type - 11	*mirparpa*	
tree type - 12	*muthulu*	
tree type - 13	*ngayathamalu*	
tree type - 14	*niichi*	
tree type - 15	*niithi*	
tree type - 16	*nyichal*	
tree type - 17	*nyuchurumu*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
tree type - 18	*pantachika*	
tree type - 19	*piilinhuma*	
tree type - 20	*pitungka*	
tree type - 21	*punthi*	
tree type - 22	*puwaka*	
tree type - 23	*puynchuy*	
tree type - 24	*tha'aapa*	
tree type - 25	*thaar'a*	
tree type - 26	*thawaymulu*	
tree type - 27	*thuypa*	
tree type - 28	*tiki* - 2	
tree type - 29	*uunhin*	
tree type - 30	*uur'iichi*	
tree type - 31	*uutu*	
tree type - 32	*wachi*	
tree type - 33	*wuyku* - 2	
tree type - 34	*yapuruwal*	
tree type - 35	*yiinchuy*	
tree type - 36	*yuurpu*	
tree type - 37 (fish poison)	*kulmpichi*	
tree type - 38 (fish poison)	*kuy'u*	
tree type - 39 (for spear/woomera)	*chulu*	
tree type - 40 large	*liwa*	
tree type, ?Fenzlia obtusa	*kaapulpuru*	
tree type, edible fruit, Persoonia falcata	*yuuntil*	
tree, acacia sp.	*yikan*	*thampi*
tree, 'arrowroot'	*nalal aanchapi*	
tree, Avicennia ?marina	*puuy'a* - 2	
tree, banana, seedless	*unyu*	
tree, banksia	*kampaapa*	
tree, Barringtonia calyptrata, 'pussycat tail'	*puulnkay*	
tree, black edible fruit, Eugenia carissoides vel aff	*chungunumu*	
tree, bloodwood	*kampulu*	
tree, blue quandong, Elaeocarpus grandis	*ungku*	
tree, boxwood	*uulayi*	
tree, candlenut, Aleurites moluccana	*yu'an*	
tree, casuarina	*yawan*	
tree, coastal shrub, thorns, white flrs, Maytenus emarginata	*aka*	
tree, cotton	*chuuchun*	
tree, cycas media (sense lato)	*maypi*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
tree, fan palm, Licuala muelleri	*paalnthi*	
tree, fan palm, Livistona humilis	*kali'i*	*kupalmpal*
tree, ficus virens	*yiichanu*	
tree, fig	*yichan*	
tree, fig, ficus sp.	*pincha'a*	
tree, finger fruit, Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa	*taka*	
tree, giddy bead, Abrus precatorius	*wuukaala*	
tree, grass, Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	*thuulu*	
tree, gum	*yinchanyu*	
tree, gum, Leptospermum fabricia	*antaawunyu*	
tree, hardwood	*mati'i*	
tree, Hibiscus tiliaceus	*kupuy*	
tree, ironwood	*yungku*	
tree, jam fruit, Antidesma sp.	*uunngu*	
tree, large, Red eye, Mimusops elengi	*yakaamulu*	
tree, Leichhardt	*kal'i*	
tree, mangrove, Bruguiera gymnorhiza	*i'ira*	
tree, match box bean	*pi'al*	
tree, mesmit	*waykay*	
tree, milk (beach), Excoecaria agollochia	*thalmpi*	
tree, Nunda, Parinari nonda	*puynhara*	
tree, oak	*wuchuru*	
tree, palm archontophoenix	*kaaki*	
tree, palm type	*puulma*	
tree, palm type, umbrella leaf	*paalnti*	
tree, palm, archontophoenix alexandrae	*ulku* - 2	
tree, palm, Gulubia costata	*wuupulu*	
tree, palm, Ptychosperma macarthurii	*achal*	
tree, pandamus type - 1	*wiinchaamu*	
tree, pandanus type - 2	*yingaaka*	
tree, pandanus type - 3	*thanka*	
tree, pandanus, largest	*yaalntha*	
tree, paperbark tea-tree	*unchi*	
tree, rainforest, buttressed	*thaya* - 2	
tree, rainforest, small fruit	*maniiti*	
tree, red flowers, Dillenia alata	*kaapakay*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
tree, red fruit, Semecarpus australiensis	*akuchi*	
tree, red lady apple, Syzygium suborbiculare	*kaaku*	
tree, river mangrove	*thaampal*	
tree, shrub type	*nguu'aku*	
tree, shrub type(dye), Morinda citrifolia	*uytutumu*	
tree, shrub type, Premna intergrifolia	*yaanchan*	
tree, shrub w berries, Grewia	*ngatangata*	
tree, shrub, red fruit, Eugenia carissoides	*ngawuru*	
tree, small berry, Securinega melanthesioides	*yaaku*	
tree, small black fruit, Buchanania arborescens	*ilnti*	
tree, softwood, Thespesia populnea	*yanitha*	
tree, tea-tree, soft	*pulnpul*	
tree, tea-tree, thick	*kaanthay*	
tree, wattle	*puuku*	
tree, white flrs, black fruit, Vitex glabrata	*nathalngki*	
tree, white fruit, large seed	*katamu/ kumuy*	
tree, white gum	*kaykata*	
tree, wild apple, ?Syzygium rubiginosum	*pulay*	*uupaaru*
tree, wild apple, Syzygium rubiginosum	*kantamu*	*kumuy*
tree, wild bamboo, Bambusa forbesii	*pukali*	
tree, wild banana	*inchaaya*	
tree, wild ginger type inedible	*taa'a*	
tree, wild ginger, ?Canna	*yalntakatha*	
tree, wild ginger, Alpinia ?arctiflora	*wuuchintamu*	
tree, wild ginger, Alpinia sp.	*akaathimu*	
tree, wongai	*muungkala*	*aalpunyu*
tuber, taro-like in swamp	*thu'inu*	
vine (fish poison)	*tali* - 2	
vine, (fish poison), Matchbox bean, Entada scandens	*pii'aala*	
vine, liana, ?Scindapsus	*puyuntaka*	
vine, long yam, Dioscorea sativa var. elongata	*thampu*	
vine, no leaves	*mapanga*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
vine, purple flower, Hardenbergia retusa	*pul'imu*	
vine/rope	*mi'ina*	
waterlily, edible root, ?Eleocharis	*yunthu*	
waterlily, purple flower	*war'ka*	
waterlily, red, big leaf, Nymphaea gigantea	*thalthaatha*	
waterlily, white flower, Nymphaea gigantea	*thalpu*	
yam type - 1, ?Dioscorea sp.	*alkalamu*	
yam type - 2, Dioscorea sp.	*ka'aatha*	
yam type - 3, Dioscorea sp.	*kuthay*	
yam, hairy, 'New Guinea', Dioscorea sp.	*chiichala*	
yam, long, small leaf	*nhami*	
yam, short round leaf, ? Dioscorea sp.	*kangka kupaanu*	
yams	*thampul*	

8.1.1.2. Adjectives

one	*nyii'ilama*	
two	*pa'aamu*	
three	*kulntu*	*kukuthi*
several, a few	*mangku*	
alive	*yaluma*	
angry/wild	*kantha*	
ashamed	*yaanthankupi*	
bad/no good	*wu'u* - 1	
bald	*mula / pa'anawi*	
beautiful	*kanti'impana*	
big	*mukan*	
big lot/plenty	*mukamukan*	*puntikuma*
big mob	*kulima*	
black	*thungku*	
blind	*ku'unchi*	
blunt (point/blade)	*muthu*	
boastful/proud	*lawalawa*	
clean	*pacha* - 1	
close to	*yinchu*	
cold (weather)	*piicha*	
cooked (meat)	*wumpi*	
crooked	*thuyithuyi*	
cunning, skilful	*pa'an minichi*	
dead (animal)	*minya makanchi*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
dead (person)	*pama makanchi*	
dead, stone dead	*kath'akuma*	
deaf	*ampara*	
deep	*kulu*	
dirty	*pa'u* - 1	
dry - 1	*kama*	
dry - 2	*puchapucha*	
everybody	*mukamukan*	*pantikuma*
fat (big)	*mukana*	
few	*waani*	
few together	*mangkumangku*	
few/several	*mangku*	
first	*ukaapi*	
frightened	*winini*	
good	*mini*	
green/unripe	*yalu*	
hard, with effort	*mara*	
hard-working, keen	*ayala*	
hard/ loud	*wathampa*	
hard/ strong	*kuntha*	
heavy	*ma'ila*	
hot (weather)	*wulu*	
hungry	*uuli*	
insane, mad	*pa'an wu'u*	
itchy	*yikal*	
last one	*paalakuchi*	
lazy	*yaaki wu'u*	
light (weight)	*wapu*	
little	*chu'uchi*	
long, very	*uu'ungkunyu*	
long/tall	*uungkulanchi*	*thapalanchi*
loud/hard	*wathampa*	
lovely/beautiful	*kantikanti*	
many	*kuli*	*yali/puntikuma*
mischievous/larrikin	*wulmpilkupi*	
narrow	*pathipathi*	
new	*nyiikumu*	
old	*yilaamu*	
persistent	*manakunta*	
quick	*way'awaya*	
quiet/peaceful - 1	*kukamaka*	
quiet/peaceful - 2	*yimamaka*	*yamanmakaka*
raw (meat)	*yalu* - 1	
raw, unripe (fruit)/green	*yalu* - 2	
red	*pulpanchi*	
right/proper	*miniku/wa'a*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
round	*muthamutha*	
salty, bitter	*kuytu*	
sane	*pa'an mini*	
sated (with food)	*uutuyman*	
shallow	*acha*	
sharp (point/blade)	*pali*	
short	*kupana*	
sick	*tha'a*	
smell bad/dry wood	*katha*	
soft	*waalnha*	
soft/rotten	*ultha*	*ul'tha*
some	*kuthu*	
somewhere	*ngalulu*	
sour	*kaanthal*	
straight	*thunthum / tupalam*	
strong	*markuntha*	
stupid, dull	*pa'an kanyu*	
sweet	*mitha*	
taboo, sacred sanction	*kincha* - 2	
thin - 1	*nganthangantha*	
thin - 2	*taykiichi*	
thirsty	*mankunu*	
tired	*tha'atha'aman*	
tolerant, indulgent	*wuuchimana*	
true	*maku*	
ugly	*miil'a wu'u*	
weak	*ulwu*	
wet	*wiinti*	
white	*pulpu*	
wide	*ichi*	

8.1.1.3. Verbs

English	Part	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Progressive
a) Verbs - affect				
bother/persecute	Vtr	1	*pu'ingana*	*pu'ilpu'ingana*
break	Vtr	1	*nhayana*	*nhayalnhayala*
break, be broken	Vintr	3	*thangkiina*	*thangkalthina*
build (e.g. house)	Vtr	1	*yinana* - 2	*yinanyinana*
burn/cook	Vtr	1	*untana*	*untantala*
burst	Vtr	1	*achina*	*achaachina*
close/shut	Vtr	2	*puyngathinya*	*puyngatha'a*
cook/burn	Vtr	1	*untana*	*untaantana*

English	Part	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Progressive
cooked well	Vtr	1	*wa'a untana*	
cooked, overdone	Vtr	1	*kumina untana*	
cover	Vtr	1	*athaathana*	*athalathaathana*
crush	Vtr	1	*nyanyina*	*nyanyanyila*
cut	Vtr	1	*muungana*	*muungalmala*
dig (with hands)	Vtr	1	*wa'ina* - 2	*wa'alwa'alina*
dig (pointed implement)	Vtr	1	*wa'ina* - 1	*wa'alwa'alina*
dilute/reduce sweetness	Vtr	1	*inchana*	*incha'inchaachina*
fill	Vtr	1	*mu'ulmana*	*mu'ulmu'ulmala*
finish	Vintr	1	*punthina*	*punthinthila*
finish, (verb)	Vintr	1	*punthinyana*	*punthalpunthaanchina*
hit with open hand	Vtr	1	*panina* - 1	*panaanina*
hit with held implement	Vtr	1	*tha'ina* - 1	*tha'althila*
hit / thrown implement	Vtr	1	*tha'ina* - 2	*tha'althila*
kick	Vtr	2	*munthanya* - 2	
leak/be open	Vintr	3	*pintiina*	
light / heat	Vtr	2	*aachinya*	*ayacha*
make tame	Vtr	1	*umpingana*	
make/write	Vtr	3	*ma'upina*	*ma'ulma'upila*
obey/help	Vtr	1	*kuupinchana*	*kuupinyala*
paint	Vtr	1	*nyiikana*	*nyiikalnyikala*
pierce (with sharp point)/ open	Vtr	1	*pintina*	
prepare/make big fire	Vtr	1	*pal'anana*	
punch	Vtr	2	*munthanya* - 1	*munthaanthana*
quench (with water)	Vtr	1	*manu puungkumana*	
rub	Vtr	2	*muumaanya*	*muumamuumala*
save/help in trouble	Vtr	2	*wiinchinya*	*wiinchincha*
scatter/spread out	Vtr	1	*pilnpuluntana*	
scrape	Vtr	1	*wuu'ana*	*wuu'alwuu'alnana*
scratch (object)	Vtr	1	*wu'ulana*	
shake (object)	Vtr	1	*wakinyana*	*wakilwakiila*
shift/move	Vtr	3	*anthiina*	*anthilanthiila*
smash	Vtr	1	*nyanyinyana*	*nyanyilnyanyinyana*
spear	Vtr	2	*wuthaanya*	*wuthaathangka*
spear/sew/build	Vtr	1	*yinana* - 1	*yininala*
spill, waste	Vtr	1	*kiintungana*	*kiintukiintungana*
split/cracked	Vintr	1	*palpiina*	*palpilpalpiimana*
squeeze	Vtr	1	*manmachina*	*manmaachila*
teach	Vmid	1	*pitaanchingana*	*pitalpitaanchingangka*
tie up	Vtr	1	*kathana*	*kathalthala*
trim	Vtr	2	*thakanya*	
try to do/test	Vtr	1	*wuanana*	*waanalnangka*
twist	Vtr	1	*wakaalkimana*	*wakaalkila*
wash	Vtr	2	*thaangkaanya*	*thaangkiilthaangkiila*
write/make	Vtr	3	*ma'upina*	*ma'ulma'upila*

English	Part	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Progressive
b) Verbs - attention				
ask	Vmid	1	*pampaana*	*pampalpampala/paampa'a*
call out	Vmid	1	*yaachiina*	*yaachaalchila*
call out (in joy)	Vintr	1	*wuulpayna* - 1	
call out (in pain)	Vmid	2	*kiinthal wuthaanya*	
forget	Vtr	1	*yam'athina*	*yam'athila*
forgive/feel sorry	Vtr	1	*wul'inchana*	
hear	Vtr	1	*ngamina* - 2	*ngamaamila*
ignore	Vmid	1	*ngampa ngaamaminingka*	
jealous, be/covet	Vmid	1	*ku'un thuyimana*	*ku'un thuyilthuyimala*
listen	Vmid	1	*ngamina* - 1	*ngamaamila*
look at/see	Vtr	2	*kuuchaanya*	*kukucha'a*
look for/search	Vmid	2	*paampaanya*	*pampapampaala/paampa'a*
meet	Vintr	1	*umuku ngachana*	
refuse/change mind	Vintr	1	*yaaki wu'umana*	
sing	Vintr	2	*kincha inchinya*	*kincha i'incha'u*
speak/talk	Vmid	2	*kuu'alinya*	*kuu'aalangka*
stare/hunt at night	Vmid	1	*kathinyana*	*kathilkathinala*
tell (story/news)	Vtr	1	*waanaana*	*waanaanila*
tell to do	Vtr	2	*inchinya*	*inchinchiyi/i'iincha'u/ i'incha'a*
wait	Vmid	3	*pi'ina*	*pi'ilpimana*
c) Verbs - corporeal				
ache (tooth)	Vintr	1	*thangkana*	*thangkalthangkala*
ache/be sore	Vintr	1		*tha'iltha'imana*
alive, be	Vintr	1	*yalumana* - 1	*yaluyalumala*
angry, be/sulk	Vmid	1	*miyumana*	*miyulmiyumala*
ashamed, be	Vmid	2	*yaanthanya*	*yaanthanthala*
bite	Vtr	1	*pathana*	*pathaathala*
bite, unable to	Vtr	1	*kaanpathana*	
blow	Vtr	1	*panina* - 2	*pananila*
boast/be proud	Vmid	1	*lawamana*	*lawalawamana*
copulate with	Vtr	1	*ngathana*	*ngathaathala*
cry/sob/weep	Vmid	3	*ungkaana*	*ungkalila*
die	Vintr	1	*makana*	
dream	Vtr	1	*mukayngana*	*mukalmukayla*
drink	Vtr	1	*punthana* - 2	*punthanthala*
eat (meat/vegetables)	Vtr	2	*yangkunya*	*yangkangka ?*
frightened, be	Vmid	3	*winiina*	*winiwiniila/wininila*
glad, be	Vmid	3	*wulmiina*	*wulmalwulmiimangka*
glad, feel	Vintr	1	*puuya aa'ina*	*puuya aa'alingka*
grow up	Vintr	1	*aalmana*	*aal'amala*

English	Part	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Progressive
kiss	Vintr	2	*uukunya*	*uukulukulungka*
laugh/smile	Vmid	1	*ngaachina*	*ngaangaachila*
learn	Vmid	1	*pitaanchimana*	*pitalpitaanchimala*
like/love	Vintr	1	*kuupi*	
make friend	Vintr	1	*kuupimana*	*kuupinyala*
marry	Vtr	2	*ngathanya* - 2	
patient, be	Vintr	1	*puuya machina*	*puuya machaachila*
pray (eyes closed)	Vintr	3	*ku'un ngumathina*	*ku'un ngumaathimana*
proud, be	Vintr	1	*wuulpayna* - 2	
quiet, be - 1	Vtr	1	*nyamanmana*	
quiet, be - 2	Vintr	1	*yimamana*	*yimalyimamala*
scratch (itchy)	Vintr	1	*yiniinina*	*yiniinangka*
smell	Vtr	1	*nuungkana*	*nuungkalnhala*
swallow	Vtr	1	*chichaana*	*chichalchichaangana*
test/taste/disbelieve	Vtr	1	*pampina*	*pampaalnpingka*
think (about object)	Vintr	2	*ngaachi alinya*	*ngaachi al'alingka*
think (what to do)	Vintr	1	*ngaachi ngaamamina*	*ngaachi ngaamamila*
tired/feel sick	Vintr	1	*tha'amana*	*tha'ltha'amala*
understand	Vintr	1	*pitaanchi*	*pitalpitaanchingangka*
vomit up	Vtr	3	*maatina*	*maatilmatiimana*
yawn	Vintr	3	*kampamana*	*kampalkampaamimana*

d) Verbs - induced position

allow/permit	Vtr	2	*wachaanya*	*wachalchala*
breast feed (baby)	Vtr	1	*nyunyu ngangkana*	*nyunyu ngangkaanguna*
bring	Vtr	1	*kalmanhana*	*kalngkalmanala*
carry (hand)/take away	Vtr	3	*kalina*	*kakalila*
carry (otherwise)	Vtr	1	*kakaamana*	*kakalkakaamana*
come close	Vintr	1	*yinchuyinchumana*	
exchange	Vtr	1	*wuuthaana*	*wuuthalwuuthaamana*
exchange (2-person)	Vtr	1	*wuuthaatha*	*wuuthalwuuthaamana*
find	Vtr	2	*ngachinya*	*ngangacha*
give	Vtr	1	*ngangkana* - 1	*ngangkangkala*
go and fetch	Vtr	2	*nga'alinya*	*nga'alalalinya'a*
guard	Vtr	1	*waanchina*	*waanchalchila*
hang up	Vtr	1	*kaayinyana*	*kaayalkaayanyingka*
hang up/anchor	Vtr	1	*kayina*	*kayalkila/kayinyala*
hide	Vtr	3	*kuungina*	*kuungilkuungiimana*
hold on to/touch	Vtr	1	*machina*	*machalchila*
keep/look after	Vtr	1	*pi'ana*	*pi'ilpiila*
lead	Vtr	3	*alkanhina*	*alkaanhila*
leave (it) be	Vtr	1	*wanana*	*wanaanala*
lie down/sleep	Vintr	3	*wunana*	*wunanila*
lose	Vtr	1	*kumina*	*kumilkumila*
make ready	Vintr	3	*ngathamina*	*ngathalthimala*
pick up	Vtr	2	*alinya*	*al'ala'a*

English	Part	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Progressive
pull	Vtr	1	*nhalangkana*	*nhalalthangkala*
pull, drag	Vtr	1	*thuyangkana*	*thuyalthangkala*
push	Vtr	2	*kaalnthinya*	*kaangantha'a*
put (down)	Vtr	2	*nyiichinya(pakaya)*	*nyiicha*
put together	Vtr	2	*kak'anyana*	*kakalkak'anala*
roll over/cause to turn	Vtr	3	*waachaana*	*waachilwachiimana*
send/let go	Vtr	2	*kaalnthinya*	*kaangantha'a*
share out	Vtr	1	*wuuthaangana*	*wuuthalwuuthangala*
show	Vtr	2	*mi'anya*	*mi'almi'a'a/mi'ami'a*
sleep/lie down	Vintr	3	*wunana*	*wunaanangka*
steal	Vtr	2	*paalntanya*	*paamalntha'a*
stop (it)	Vtr	1	*walkina*	*walkalkila*
strip (bark)	Vtr	2	*mukunya*	*mumungangka*
take/gather up/get	Vtr	1	*apina*	*apalpila*
test/try	Vtr	1	*waanana*	*wanaanangka*
throw	Vtr	1	*waayina*	*wayalila*
throw away	Vtr	1	*palmpana*	*palmpaangana*
touch/ hold	Vtr	1	*machina*	*machalchila*
try to lift up	Vtr	3	*angkal ampina*	*angkal ampilampiimana*

e) Verbs - motion

assemble together	Vintr	1	*kak'ana*	*kak'alala*
bathe/bogey	Vtr	1	*thaangkiina*	*thaangkilthangkiimana*
chase	Vtr	1	*walpathina*	*walpaathila*
climb down	Vtr	1	*thapina*	*thapaalpimana*
climb up	Vtr	1	*piingkana*	*piingkalpala*
come	Vintr	3	*kalmaana*	*kalnkaamala*
come out/emerge	Vintr	1	*punthana* - 3	*punthanthala*
crawl (on all fours)	Vintr	1	*yakamana*	*yakalyakamangka*
dance (any kind)	Vintr	1	*kincha aa'ina*	*kincha aa'alila*
dance/play	Vtr	1	*aa'ina*	*aa'alila*
deprive/miss out/miss	Vtr	1	*paachiina*	*paachalpachala*
dive & throw spear straight	Vtr	1	*yiikana*	*yiikalyala*
dive (into water)	Vmid	2	*uthay waathinya*	*uthay waathaathingka*
enter/go in/put on	Vtr	3	*nga'ana*	*nga'alnga'ala*
fall	Vintr	1	*pungkana*	*pungkulpala*
flies (bird)	Vintr	2	*puuchunya*	*puupuuchangka*
follow	Vtr	1	*wiikana*	*wiikalala*
go	Vintr	2	*waathinya* - 1	*waathatha*
hunt, afternoon at sea	Vmid	1	*punthanyana*	*punthalpunthaanthangka*
hunt, for fish	Vmid	1	*pin'ayina*	*pin'alpin'ayingka*
hunt, night at sea	Vmid	1	*kathinyana*	*kathilkathinala*
hunt/search	Vmid	3	*nguunthiina*	*nguunthiilthimana*
jump (person/kangaroo)	Vintr	3	*puyaana*	*puyalpuyala/puyalpa'a*
kneel down	Vintr	3	*pungkulngkina*	*pungkulnkila*

English	Part	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Progressive
miss (object)	Vtr	1	*pirkapana*	*pirkapangka*
miss out/ deprive	Vtr	1	*paachiina*	*paachalpachala*
pass by	Vtr	2	*wiyin waathinya*	*wiyin waathaathingka*
play (children)/dance	Vtr	1	*aa'ina*	*aa'alila*
put on/enter/go in	Vtr	3	*nga'ana*	*nga'alnga'ala*
rain (verb)	Vtr	1	*yaangana*	*yaangalala*
return	Vmid	3	*ilpiina*	*il'ipila*
rise up	Vintr	3	*ampiina*	*ampilampila*
rise up	Vintr	3	*yalumana* - 2	*yaluyalumala*
run	Vmid	2	*waathathinya*	*waathaalthimana*
run, run away	Vmid	2	*waathinya* - 2	*waathangka*
shake (self)	Vintr	3	*wakina*	*wakilwakila*
slip	Vintr	3	*piinichina*	*piinichila*
spin (it) around	Vtr	1	*waachinyana*	*waachalchinyala*
straighten (spear)/squeeze to make strong	Vtr	1	*yiikana*	*yiikalyikaamana*
swim	Vintr	1	*uuthana*	*uuthalthala/uuthaathala*
turn around	Vintr	3	*waachiina* - 1	*waachaalchila*
turn over/around	Vintr	3	*waachiina* - 2	*waachaalchila*
walkabout	Vintr	3	*pathaamana*	*pathalpathaamana*
wander about	Vintr	3	*ngulkaathina*	*ngulkaathila*

f) Verbs - rest

crouch (on heels)/squat	Vintr	1	*chapangkana*	*chapalchapangangka*
float (in water)	Vintr	2	*kaangunya*	*kaangaangungka*
get up	Vintr	1	*punthana* - 1	*punthanthala*
put standing	Vtr	1	*paa'inyana*	*paachalpaachila*
sit	Vintr	3	*niinana*	*niininila/niinalnila*
stand, be standing	Vintr	3	*paa'iina*	*paa'alpila*
stay (at a place)	Vintr	1	*kuunama*	*kuungunuma*
wait/take a long time	Vintr	3	*waal'ina*	*waal'alila*

g) Verbs - talking, etc.

lie, tell	Vintr	1	*wikamana*	*wikalamala*
make fun of	Vtr	1	*kuy'ul tha'althina*	*kuy'ul tha'althingka'a*
confess (bad things)	Vtr	3	*wu'umuthima waaniina*	*wu'umuthimana waanalwaanaaningka'a*
promise	Vtr	1	*wulthayna*	*wulnthawulnthayla*
refuse/have nothing	Vtr	2	*nuntunya*	*nuntuntungka*
scream	Vintr	1	*yiingkupana*	*yiingkuyiingkupamana*
shout	Vintr	1	*iingkana*	*iingkalala*
tell the truth/own up	Vtr	3	*waaniina*	*waanalwaanimana*

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant

8.1.1.4. Adverbials

after/behind	*paala*	
always	*pu'ima*	
brave	*puuya kuntha*	
flat on back	*aampa kani*	
flat on stomach	*kulumpu*	
loud, make	*kanikuma*	
one by one	*nyi'i nyi'ila*	
slowly/gently	*ngachuma*	
stay/stop here	*ngi'ima*	
take a long time	*al'alangka*	
together with	*mangkuma*	
unsuitable/no good	*thampin*	

8.1.1.5. Locative words

all round	*kuunama*	
alongside	*kaayina*	
anywhere	*nguntu'u*	
between/in the middle	*yi'achiku*	
down	*pakay*	
east	*kaaway*	
far	*kachi*	
here/this place	*kuuna*	
in front of	*manmiiku*	
near/close by	*yiinchu*	
north/ NE	*kungkay*	
other side	*nyi'u*	
other side (near/far)	*ya'u munuku*	
over there	*ngungku*	
side	*tika*	
south/ SE	*yiipay*	
that one there	*nga'alu*	*iyulu*
that/those far distant there	*ngungkuunalu*	
that/those there	*ngungkulu*	
that/those/there	*nga'a*	
there far distant	*ngungkuuna*	
this one here	*ngi'ilu*	
this side	*paluku*	
this way	*ngi'iku*	
this/these/here	*ngi'i*	
topside	*kalnkani*	
towards	*umu*	

English	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
underneath	*papakaya*	
up	*kani*	
west	*iichul*	

8.1.1.6. Time words

afternoon/evening	*ngulkungulku*	
before	*antha*	
dawn	*maanichima* - 1	
day before	*ngulka wiyama*	
earlier today	*maanichima* - 2	
in a while, by and by/now	*ngula*	
later today	*ngulangula*	
long time	*anthanthama*	
long time ago	*wuulama*	
morning	*maanichima* - 3	*mangkapanthanu*
not yet/a while yet/still	*putha*	
now/in a while	*ngula*	
some time ago	*anthama*	
that time	*mu'u*	
today	*nyi'iwala*	
tomorrow	*ngulkuma*	
very soon	*ngalulu*	
yesterday	*ngulka*	

8.1.1.7. Interrogative words

at what place?	*wantunguna*
how many?	*wantawantalu*
how?/which way?	*wantantu*
what did?	*ngaanilu*
what from?	*ngaanimunu*
what is it?/something	*ngaanimu*
what with?	*ngaanipinta*
what?	*ngaani*
when?/what time?	*wantila*
where for?	*wantuku*
where from?	*wantumunu*
where?	*wantuna*
who did?	*waa'ilu*
who is it?/which one?	*waa'imu*
who?/someone	*waa'i*
whose?/for whom?	*waa'iku/waa'inamu*
why?/what for?/who for?	*ngaaniku*

8.1.2. *Alphabetical List:*

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
Aboriginal 'doctor'	N		*nhuyun*	
ache (tooth)	Vintr	1	*thangkana*	
ache/be sore	Vintr	1	*tha'iltha'imana*	
adulterer/fornicator	N		*wuulnpila*	
after/behind	adv		*paala*	
afternoon/evening	time		*ngulkungulku*	
alive	adj		*yaluma*	
alive, be	Vintr	1	*yalumana* - 1	*yii'ilmana/paachina*
all right/so	int		*ngam*	
all round	loc		*kuunama*	
allow/permit	Vtr	2	*wachaanya*	
alongside	adj		*kaayina*	
always	adv		*pu'ima*	
and/again	part		*kuyi*	
angry, be/sulk	Vmid	1	*miyumana*	
angry/wild	adj		*kantha*	
ankle	N		*thulka*	
another/other way	pron		*wiyana*	
ant (generic)	N		*wiimu* - 1	
ant, black	N		*wiimu* - 2	
ant, green	N		*untha*	
ant, red	N		*aal'aaka*	
antbed	N		*chathu*	
ants, many	N		*wiimumu*	
anus	N		*kuna ku'un*	
anywhere	loc		*nguntu'u*	
archer fish	N		*untaakuupi / aranthi*	
arm, lower	N		*puntha* - 1	
arm, upper	N		*palnta*	
armpit	N		*waata*	
ashamed	adj		*yaanthankupi*	
ashamed, be	Vmid	2	*yaanthanya*	
ashes (cold)	N		*purka*	
ask	Vmid	1	*pampaana*	
assemble together	Vintr	1	*kak'ana*	
at once, immediately	adv		*wa'alu*	
at what place?	inter		*wantunguna*	
baby, newborn	N		*kaa'i pulnthul*	
baby/child	N		*kaa'i*	
back	N		*muchi*	
bad/no good	adj		*wu'u* - 1	
bag, dilly	N		*yakara*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
bag, water	N		*ulku* - 1	
bald	adj		*mula / pa'anawi*	
bandicoot	N		*kulpa*	
bark	N		(as for specific tree name)	
barracuda/sea pike, slender/striped	N		*kalachuru*	
barramundi, freshwater	N		*athinyu*	
barramundi, saltwater	N		*yalntachi*	
bat, cave	N		*tilungun*	
bat, insect-eating	N		*munguy*	
batfish, hump-headed	N		*war'ka*	
batfish, narrow-banded	N		*kangka* - 3	
bathe/bogey	Vtr	1	*thaangkiina*	
beard	N		*watum* - 1	
beautiful	adj		*kanti'impana*	
bees' honey	N		*upu*	
bees, native/English	N		*kawa*	
beeswax	N		*wakantha*	
beetle	N		*kutaka*	
beetle, rhinocerous	N		*wiiki*	
before	time		*antha*	
belly (external)	N		*kapanta*	
between/in the middle	loc		*yi'achiku*	
big	adj		*mukan*	
big lot/plenty	adj		*mukamukan*	*puntikuma*
big mob	adj		*kulima*	
bird, red bill	N		*thiikuthiiku*	
bite	Vtr	1	*pathana*	
black	adj		*thungku*	
blind	adj		*ku'unchi*	
blood	N		*kamu*	
blow	Vtr	1	*panina* - 2	
blowfly, brown	N		*wumpumpal*	
blunt (point/blade)	adj		*muthu*	
boast/be proud	Vmid	1	*lawamana*	
boastful/proud	adj		*lawalawa*	
body	N		*pamanpamama*	
boil	N		*kulmpa*	
bone	N		*ngantha*	
bonefish	N		*puupa'a* - 2	*pinpan*
bother/persecute	Vtr	1	*pu'ingana*	
bowel	N		*nukuy*	
box fish, blue-spotted/ turret/ robust/long-horned	N		*kuchukuchu*	
box jelly fish	N		*apan*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
boy	N		*pulthunu*	
boy, fifth-born	N		*kaykita*	
boy, first-born	N		*paanthu*	
brain	N		*ukulmpuy*	
brave	adv		*puuya kuntha*	
break	Vtr	1	*nhayana*	
break, be broken	Vintr	3	*thangkiina*	
bream/ pikey bream/ tarwhine	N		*puurumi* - 4	*thakula*
breast (female)	N		*nyuunyu*	
breast feed (baby)	Vtr	1	*nyunyu ngangkana*	
bring	Vtr	1	*kalmanhana*	
brolga, native companion	N		*tuulka*	
build (e.g. house)	Vtr	1	*yinana* - 2	
bullock/cow	N		*puluki, minya*	
burn/cook	Vtr	1	*untana*	
burst	Vtr	1	*achina*	
bush curlew	N		*wayngkan*	
butcher bird, grey	N		*yaaya*	
butterfish	N		*aayu*	
butterfish, spotted	N		*yulnguru*	
butterfly/moth	N		*paalpal*	
buttocks/bottom	N		*tuumu*	
calf (of leg)	N		*tali* - 1	
call out	Vmid	1	*yaachiina*	
call out (in joy)	Vintr	1	*wuulpayna*	
call out (in pain)	Vmid	2	*kiinthal wuthaanya*	
camp/place	N		*ngaachi*	
canoe, dugout/dinghy	N		*tangu*	
carpenter bird	N		*alku*	
carry (hand)/take away	Vtr	3	*kalina*	
carry (otherwise)	Vtr	1	*kakaamana*	
cassava	N		*kachapa*	
cassowary	N		*kutini*	
caterpillar	N		*muthan*	
catfish eel	N		*kaykamu* - 2	
catfish, blue	N		*pa'aku*	*ulpuki*
catfish, freshwater/ straight-backed	N		*thampa*	
catfish, longtailed	N		*kaykamu* - 1	
cave	N		*angkala*	
centipede	N		*chunchi*	
charcoal	N		*muntha*	
chase	Vtr	1	*walpathina*	
cheek/skin	N		*kulkul* - 1	
chest	N		*pina*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
chew, unable to	Vtr	1	*kaanpathana*	
child, small	N		*wupuyu*	
children, several small	N		*wupunyu*	
children,small, crowd of	N		*wupunpunyuma*	
chin	N		*katu*	
cicada	N		*iyul*	
cicatrice	N		*pithuy*	
cigarettes/tobacco	N		*kiini*	
clean	adj		*pacha* - 1	
cliff/steep bank	N		*maaya*	
climb down	Vtr	1	*thapina*	
climb up	Vtr	1	*piingkana*	
close to	adj		*yinchu*	
close/shut	Vtr	2	*puyngathinya*	
cloud	N		*thalthala*	
cloud, storm	N		*matpi*	
cockatoo, red-tail black	N		*kila*	
cockatoo, white	N		*kiikaapa*	
cockatoo, white (sulphur crested?)	N		*pay'pa*	
coconut	N		*kuunga*	*warapa*
cod, barramundi	N		*wiithu*	
cod, rock, blue-spotted/ tomato	N		*wukuthuru*	
cod, rock, estuary	N		*thiyari*	
cod, rock, long-finned/ yellow spotted/flowery	N		*thathila* - 2	*kuuchu*
cod, rock, Maori/purple	N		*puunyi* - 2	
cod, rock, white-lined	N		*thathila* - 1	
cold (weather)	adj		*piicha*	
come	Vintr	3	*kalmaana*	
come close	Vintr	1	*yinchuyinchumana*	
come out/emerge	Vintr	1	*punthana* - 3	
confess (bad things)	Vtr	3	*wu'umuthima waaniina*	
cook/burn	Vtr	1	*untana*	*athana*
cooked (meat)	adj		*wumpi*	
cooked well	Vtr	1	*wa'a untana*	
cooked, overdone	Vtr	1	*kumina untana*	
copulate with	Vtr	1	*ngathana*	
coral cod	N		*wukuthuru*	
cough	N		*kukul*	
cover	Vtr	1	*athaathana*	
crab, ghost	N		*paakaka*	
crab, hermit	N		*ngulmu*	
crab, mud	N		*imuyu*	
crab, sand, w blue stripe	N		*thuki*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
crab, soldier - 1	N		*malantachinamu*	*malantachimulu*
crab, soldier - 2	N		*tawaymulu*	
crawl (on all fours)	Vintr	1	*yakamana*	
crayfish, coral/ tropical rock lobster	N		*palkuri*	*puku*
creek	N		*alanthi*	
crocodile, freshwater, Johnson	N		*paltachi*	
crocodile, saltwater	N		*ayntikanu*	
crooked	adj		*thuyithuyi*	
cross	N		*yuku waykunguna*	*yuku wayku*
crouch (on heels)/squat	Vintr	1	*chapangkana*	
crow	N		*waatha*	
crowbar	N		*thulu*	
crush	Vtr	1	*nyanyina*	
cry/sob/weep	Vmid	3	*ungkaana*	
cunning, skilful	adj		*pa'an minichi*	
curlew, bush stone	N		*kuuwi*	
cuscus, female	N		*ampuyu / thungkiichi*	
cut	Vtr	1	*muungana*	
dance (any kind)	Vintr	1	*kincha aa'ina*	
dance/play	Vtr	1	*aa'ina*	
daughter's children	N		*ngachichu*	
daughter-in-law	N		*unthaanganu*	
dawn	time		*maanichima* - 1	
day before	time		*ngulka wiyama*	
daylight	N		*paachana*	
daytime	N		*kampalachi*	
dead (animal)	adj		*minya makanchi*	
dead (person)	adj		*pama makanchi*	
dead body	N		*kuunthuyu*	
dead, stone dead	adj		*kath'akuma*	
deaf	adj		*ampara*	
deep	adj		*kulu*	
deprive/miss out/miss	Vtr	1	*paachiina*	
diamond fish/sickle fish/ 6-spined butterfly fish	N		*kangka* - 2	*kangkalika*
die	Vintr	1	*makana*	
dig / hands	Vtr	1	*wa'ina* - 2	
dig / pointed implement	Vtr	1	*wa'ina* - 1	
dilute/reduce sweetness	Vtr	1	*inchana*	
dingo (wild)	N		*ngakaamu*	
dirty	adj		*pa'u* - 1	
dive & throw spear straight	Vtr	1	*yiikana* - 1	
dive (into water)	Vmid	2	*uthay waathinya*	
dog (tame)	N		*ku'aaka*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
dottyback, brown/ red & green	N		*thuy'pa*	
dove	N		*thungkuthungku*	
dove, peaceful	N		*kuulatutu*	
down	loc		*pakay*	
dragon fly	N		*panaamul*	
dragonet, rough-headed	N		*wuympanhu* - 1	
dream	Vtr	1	*mukayngana*	
drink	Vtr	1	*punthana* - 2	
dry - 1	adj		*lama*	
dry - 2	adj		*puchapucha*	
duck (generic)	N		*thampi* - 1	
dugong	N		*watayi*	
dust	N		*pa'u* - 2	
eagle (white breast+red)	N		*kuchuutu*	
eaglehawk, osprey	N		*thapilamu*	
ear	N		*yampa*	
earlier today	time		*maanichima* - 2	
earth-worm	N		*nhama*	
east	loc		*kaaway*	
east wind (from sea)	N		*kukiya*	*kungkalu wuntha*
eat (meat/vegetables)	Vtr	2	*yangkunya*	*kanthaanya*
echidna/porcupine	N		*kaa'uma*	
eel, black-blotched reef/ mottled reef	N		*katangkay*	
eel, pike	N		*kathincha*	*kathinchi*
eel, pike, freshwater	N		*kaayana*	
egg	N		*wuympa*	
egg (kin lang)	N		*tunka*	*wuympa*
egret, little, black	N		*pangku*	
egret, little, white	N		*wukaaka*	
elbow	N		*kangkul*	
elder brother's children	N		*pi'athu*	
elder brother's wife	N		*wulumu*	
elder sister's children	N		*maampu*	
emperor (any type)	N		*'snapper'*	
emu	N		*nhampi*	
enter/go in/put on	Vtr	3	*nga'ana*	
everybody	adj		*mukamukan*	*pantikuma*
exchange	Vtr	1	*wuuthaana*	
exchange (2-person)	Vtr	1	*wuuthaatha*	
eye	N		*ku'un*	
face/same as	N		*miil'a*	
faeces	N		*kuna*	
fall	Vintr	1	*pungkana*	
far	loc		*kachi*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
fat	N		*ku'i*	
fat (big)	adj		*mukana*	
father	N		*piipi* - 1	
father's elder brother	N		*piinya*	
father's elder sister	N		*piinya'a*	
father's father	N		*puula*	
father's mother	N		*pa'i* - 1	
father's younger brother	N		*piipi* - 2	
father's younger sister	N		*piima*	
father-in-law	N		*aampayi*	
female	N		*wanchanchamu*	
female sex organ	N		*uunthi*	
female/daughter	N		*kachinpinta*	
few	adj		*waani*	
few together	adj		*mangkumangku*	
few/several	adj		*mangku*	
fighting ground	N		*ngaachi tha'inyunam*	
fighting stick	N		*winchi'i*	
fill	Vtr	1	*mu'ulmana*	
find	Vtr	2	*ngachinya*	
fingernail	N		*wuti* - 1	
finish	Vintr	1	*punthina*	
finish, (verb)	Vintr	1	*punthinyana*	
fire drill	N		*tiki* - 1	
fire/matches/firewood	N		*yuma*	
firewood	N		*yuku* - 2	
first	adj		*ukaapi*	
fish (generic)	N		*pungana*	
fish, sucker, flat head	N		*pa'an pata*	
flame	N		*lanthalantha*	
flat on back	adv		*aampa kani*	
flat on stomach	adv		*kulumpu*	
flat stone	N		*paa'aku*	
flathead, bar-tailed/sand/ long-nosed	N		*aypaalthi*	
flathead, mud	N		*wuympanhu* - 2	
flies (bird)	Vintr	2	*puuchunya*	
float (in water)	Vintr	2	*kaangunya*	
flood	N		*yawanyu*	
flounder, blacktoothed/sole, black/two-lined tongue	N		*pinmaytha*	
flour	N		*pulnha*	
flower	N		*ingkawa*	*pinga*
fly	N		*pulpul*	
fly, march	N		*puunyi*	
fly, sand	N		*wiiti*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
fly, small sand	N		*puuchapuucha*	
flying fox/fruit bat	N		*kaampi*	
follow	Vtr	1	*wiikana*	
fontanelle - 'wind'	N		*nguunthala*	
foot	N		*ta'u*	
forehead	N		*pipul*	
forest country	N		*waykawaykay*	
forget	Vtr	1	*yam'athina*	
forgive/feel sorry	Vtr	1	*wul'inchana*	
friar bird	N		*nyaku*	
friend	N		*aathi*	
frightened	adj		*winini*	
frightened, be	Vmid	3	*winiina*	
frog, bull	N		*kata*	
frog, swamp, green	N		*paalpu*	
from then on	part		*kuyi kuukulu*	
galah/rainbow lorikeet	N		*piinpa*	
garfish (any)	N		*chanchamu*	
gecko, dtella	N		*wuunha*	
get up	Vintr	1	*punthana* - 1	
girl (pre-teen)	N		*anthaya*	
girl, mature, no child - 1	N		*umaypanhu*	
girl, mature, no child - 2	N		*paa'ayi*	
give	Vtr	1	*ngangkana*	
glad, be	Vmid	3	*wulmiina*	
glad, feel	Vintr	1	*puuya aa'ina*	
go	Vintr	2	*waathinya* - 1	
go and fetch	Vtr	2	*nga'alinya*	
goanna, green tree	N		*thiinpan*	
goanna, sand	N		*yita*	
goanna, sand type	N		*pungkuthuyi*	
goanna, spotted tree	N		*wali*	
goanna, water	N		*kuu'athi*	
goby fish (any type)	N		*tuytu* - 1	
good	adj		*mini*	
good, it is/enough	int		*wa'a*	
grass (generic)	N		*pacha* - 2	
grass type, Lomandra longifolia	N		*watul*	
grasshopper	N		*athiyathil*	
grave, big hole	N		*kakay*	
green/unripe	adj		*yalu* - 1	
groper	N		*puuy'a* - 1	
ground, dirt, earth	N		*ampul*	
ground, sacred Bora	N		*ngaachi kuu'ul kincha*	
grow up	Vintr	1	*aalmana*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
grub, wood, of wattle goat moth	N		*ka'un*	
guard	Vtr	1	*waanchina*	
gudgeon, striped	N		*yuuni* - 2	
guts	N		*thul'a*	
hair of head	N		*yangan*	
hair, body/fur	N		*wuucha* - 1	
hair, grey	N		*yangan pulpu*	
hand	N		*ma'a*	
hang up	Vtr	1	*kaayinyana*	
hang up/anchor	Vtr	1	*kayina*	
hard, with effort	adj		*mara*	
hard-working, keen	adj		*ayala*	
hard/ loud	adj		*wathampa*	
hard/ strong	adj		*kuntha*	
hawk (hunts grasshopper)	N		*karka*	
hawk, chicken	N		*kichu*	
hawk, kite (hunts fish)	N		*pim'intaka*	
he/she/it, 3sgNOM	pron		*ngulu*	*nhulu*
head	N		*pa'an*	
head lice	N		*kaku*	
hear	Vtr	1	*ngamina* - 2	
heart (physical) - 1	N		*wanul*	
heart (physical) - 2	N		*wuula'a*	
heart/life essence	N		*puuya*	
heavy	adj		*ma'ila*	
heel	N		*tha'u muta*	
hen, scrub	N		*tuutu*	
here	loc		*ngi'i*	
here/this place	loc		*kuuna*	
herring, giant	N		*wuyil* - 1	*wuyiila*
herring, oxeye	N		*puupa'a* - 1	*pinpan*
herring, spotted	N		*ratham*	*yaampa*
hide	Vtr	3	*kuungina*	*pal'ana*
hill/mountain	N		*ilka*	
him, her, it, 3sgACC	pron		*ngungaana/ngungan*	
hip	N		*pilu*	
his, hers, its, 3plGEN	pron		*ngungaangku*	
hit with open hand	Vtr	1	*panina* - 1	
hit with held implement	Vtr	1	*tha'ina* - 1	
hit / thrown implement	Vtr	1	*tha'ina* - 2	
hold on to/touch	Vtr	1	*machina*	
hole in ground	N		*anchi*	
hole, big/grave	N		*kakay*	
horse	N		*yaraman*	
hot (weather)	adj		*wulu*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
how many?	inter		*wantawantalu*	
how?/which way?	inter		*wantantu*	
humpy/hut	N		*yutha* - 1	
hungry	adj		*uuli*	
hunt, afternoon at sea	Vmid	1	*punthanyana*	
hunt, for fish	Vmid	1	*pin'ayina*	
hunt, night at sea	Vmid	1	*kathinyana*	
hunt/search	Vmid	3	*nguunthiina*	
husband	N		*muuyu* - 1	
husband/elder sister's husb	N		*muuyu* - 2	
I don't know	int		*ngayu ngalnki*	
I, 1sgNOM	pron		*ngayu*	
ibis, black or white	N		*kuumpukunchi*	
if	part		*achu*	
ignore	Vmid	1	*ngampa ngaamaminingka*	
in a while, by & by/now	time		*ngula*	
in front of	loc		*manmiiku*	
initiate, beginning	N		*kulam kannga*	
initiate, completed	N		*yuku* - 1	
initiate, long time	N		*wuulam kannga*	
inititate, new	N		*nyiiku kannga*	
insane, mad	adj		*pa'an wu'u*	
is that right?	int		*kithamaku*	
Island	N		*thathi*	
it is true	int		*ngul'uthu*	*makuthuma*
itchy	adj		*yikal*	
jabiru	N		*kachinichi*	
jaw	N		*kampa*	
jealous, be/covet	Vmid	1	*ku'un thuyimana*	
jump (person/kangaroo)	Vintr	3	*puyaana*	
just	part		*iyuma / yuuya*	
just the same, similar	part		*yuuyuma*	
kangaroo rat	N		*waana*	
kangaroo, big red	N		*kuympachi*	
kangaroo, white front	N		*maangkay*	
kangaroo/wallaby lookout	N		*walnkul*	
keep/look after	Vtr	1	*pi'ana*	
kick	Vtr	2	*munthanya* - 2	
kidney	N		*yuli* - 1	
kingfisher, azure	N		*payantika*	
kiss	Vintr	2	*uukunya*	
knee	N		*pungku*	
kneel down	Vintr	3	*pungkulngkina*	
knife	N		*thawura*	*thawuru*
knight fish	N		*puuramu*	*kul'amulu*
kookaburra, blue-winged	N		*kalkuthu*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
language, speech	N		*kuuku*	
last one	adj		*paalakuchi*	
later today	time		*ngulangula*	
laugh/smile	Vmid	1	*ngaachina*	
lazy	adj		*yaaki wu'u*	
lead	Vtr	3	*alkanhina*	
leaf	N		*kangka* - 1	
leak/be open	Vintr	3	*pintiina*	
leak/crack	N		*pintipi*	
learn	Vmid	1	*pitaanchimana*	*pitaantimana*
leave (it) be	Vtr	1	*wanana*	
leech	N		*maw'i*	
left hand	N		*thakumpiku*	
left side	N		*thaku*	
level ground, plain	N		*palngkal*	
lie down/sleep	Vintr	3	*wunana*	
lie, tell	Vintr	1	*wikamana*	*pulntiina* (Class 3)
light	N		*il'a*	
light (verb)	Vtr	2	*aachinya*	
light (weight)	adj		*wapu*	
lightning	N		*taywaylin*	
lightning flash	Vintr	1	*taywaylina*	
like that	part		*iyulu*	
like/love	Vintr	1	*kuupi*	
lip	N		*thalnpuy*	
listen	Vmid	1	*ngamina* - 1	
little	adj		*chu'uchi*	*chuchinyu*
liver	N		*thi'a*	
lizard, any	N		*kuchil*	
lizard, blue-tongue	N		*aangkay*	
lizard, Burton's snake lizard	N		*thaalthal*	
lizard, eastern water dragon	N		*kuuraathi*	
lizard, frilled neck	N		*chuula*	*thawa*
lizard, skink	N		*yichun*	
lizard, small type	N		*wuukulmpil*	
lizard, small w big head	N		*mulaanchinyu*	
lizard, spotted/ lace monitor	N		*wali'i*	
long time	time		*anthanthama*	
long time ago	time		*wuulama*	
long tom, black-finned/ stout/barred	N		*tawu*	
long, very	adj		*uu'ungkunyu*	
long/tall	adj		*uungkulanchi*	*thapalanchi*
look at/see	Vtr	2	*kuuchaanya*	*kiikana* (Class 1)

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
look for/search	Vmid	2	*paampaanya*	*wuntunya*
lorikeet, variegated	N		*piimpa*	
lose	Vtr	1	*kumina*	
loud, make	adv		*kanikuma*	
loud/hard	adj		*wathampa*	
louse eggs, nits	N		*iili*	
lovely/beautiful	adj		*kantikanti*	
lungs	N		*puchal*	
mackeral, spotted	N		*yangkaawu*	
maggot	N		*yithura*	
magpie goose	N		*nguyumpa*	
make fire	Vintr	1	*pal'anana*	
make friend	Vintr	1	*kuupimana*	
make fun of	Vtr	1	*kuy'ul tha'althina*	
make ready	Vintr	3	*ngathamina*	
make tame	Vtr	1	*umpingana*	
make/write	Vtr	3	*ma'upina*	
male, person	N		*muukamu*	
male, person/animal - 1	N		*kampiinu*	*wuunchapinta*
male, person/animal - 2	N		*kalmpa*	
man, initiate/initiated	N		*kannga*	
man, old	N		*chilpu*	
man, red (Mosquito Pt.)	N		*ituwiri*	
man, red (Pascoe R.)	N		*kantharu*	*nalnpaya*
man, wild	N		*pama kanta*	
man, young	N		*wunchawuncha*	
man/person, Aboriginal	N		*pama*	
mangrove jack/hussar	N		*puutaawu* - 3	
many	adj		*kuli*	*yali/puntikuma*
marry	Vtr	2	*ngathanya* - 2	
marsupial mouse	N		*wathi*	
me, 1sgACC	pron		*ngataana/ngatan*	
meat, animal	N		*minya*	
medicine/poison	N		*kuungka*	
meet	Vintr	1	*umuku ngachana*	
might/perhaps	part		*ngaluki*	*achuki*
milkfish	N		*wuyil* - 2	*wuyiila*
mischievous/larrikin	adj		*wulmpilkupi*	
miss (object)	Vtr	1	*pirkapana*	
miss out/ deprive	Vtr	1	*paachiina*	
mist/fog	N		*nguulun*	
money/stone	N		*kul'a*	
moon	N		*taway*	
morning	time		*maanichima* - 3	*mangkapanthanu*
mosquito - 1	N		*iiwiri*	
mosquito - 2	N		*wuunga*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
mother	N		*paapa* - 1	
mother's elder brother's child	N		*ngami'i*	
mother's father	N		*ngachimu*	
mother's mother	N		*miimi*	
mother's older brother	N		*muka* - 1	
mother's older sister	N		*muka* - 2	
mother's younger brother	N		*kaala*	
mother's younger sister	N		*paapa* - 2	
mother-in-law	N		*yaami* - 2	
mother-in-law's brother	N		*yaami* - 1	
mother/father younger brother's child	N		*thaatha*	
moustace	N		*watum* - 2	
mouth	N		*kaama*	
mouth almighty/ giant perchlet	N		*akachi*	
mud	N		*pul'il*	
mud hopper	N		*tha'uthi*	
mullet, blue-tailed	N		*ngulpuruthi* - 2	*aawulu*
mullet, diamond-scaled/ silver	N		*tungkuuni*	
mullet, flat-tailed	N		*ngulpuruthi* - 3	*(ngulpuruthi)*
mullet, freshwater	N		*wapi* - 1	*nguungkay*
mullet, sand/tiger	N		*ngulpuruthi* - 4	*nguthulnguchi*
mussel (freshwater)	N		*yangkamu*	
my, 1sgGEN	pron		*ngata/ngataangku*	
name	N		*manthala*	
nape, back of neck	N		*kupun*	
narrow	adj		*pathipathi*	
native cat	N		*chingka*	
navel	N		*nyuchuru*	
near/close by	loc		*yiinchu*	
nest, bird's	N		*yitha*	
new	adj		*nyiikumu*	
night	N		*maana*	
night owl	N		*ngurku*	
night time	N		*ngulku*	
no	int		*ngampa*	
none/nothing	pron		*ulmpaya*	
north/ NE	loc		*kungkay*	
northwind/Christmas	N		*ngurkitha*	
nose	N		*niiyi*	
not yet/a while yet/still	time		*putha*	
now/in a while	time		*ngula*	
obey/help	Vtr	1	*kuupinchana*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
old	adj		*yilaamu*	
older brother	N		*yapu*	
older sister	N		*ya'a*	
one	adj		*nyii'ilama*	
one by one	adv		*nyi'i nyi'ila*	
other side	loc		*nyi'u*	
other side (near/far)	loc		*ya'u munuku*	
ours, 1plincGEN	pron		*ngampulungku*	
ours, 1plexcGEN	pron		*nganaangku*	
over there/there yonder	loc		*ngungku*	
paint	Vtr	1	*nyiikana*	
parrot, with ground nest	N		*puchiiwu*	
pass by	Vtr	2	*wiyin waathinya*	
path/road	N		*kulam*	
patient, be/feel sorry	Vintr	1	*puuya machina*	
pearlshell	N		*walangkay*	
pelican	N		*maathuy*	
penis	N		*uulngu*	
perch, yellowtail, banded trumpeter	N		*pulpanpuki*	
persistent	adj		*manakunta*	
person-Aborigine/man	N		*pama*	
person-Islander	N		*kulkaliya*	*thathimulu*
person-white	N		*para*	
pick up	Vtr	2	*alinya*	
pierce (with sharp point)/ open	Vtr	1	*pintina*	
place/camp	N		*ngaachi*	
play (children)/dance	Vtr	1	*aa'ina*	
poison	N		*uupiiri*	
poison/medicine	N		*kuungka*	
policeman	N		*wiinipinta*	
pomfret, black	N		*kungka*	*kangkalika*
porcupine fish, 3-bar	N		*kaa'uma* - 2	
possum (open country)/ sugar glider	N		*kulaana*	
possum, spotted, male	N		*wuyku* - 1	
prawn, banana/ brown tiger/ rainbow	N		*wuuchu*	
prawn/shrimp	N		*wuucha* - 2	
pray (eyes closed)	Vintr	3	*ku'un ngumathina*	
praying mantis/ stick insect	N		*malatachimulu*	
prepare/make big fire	Vtr	1	*pal'anana*	*pal'anyana*
promise	Vtr	1	*wulthayna*	
proud, be	Vintr	1	*wuulpina*	*wuulpayna*

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
pubic hair	N		*wuthul*	
pull	Vtr	1	*nhalangkana*	
pull, drag	Vtr	1	*thuyangkana*	
punch	Vtr	2	*munthanya* - 1	
puppy	N		*thamunu*	
push	Vtr		*kaalnthinya*	
put (down)	Vtr	2	*nyiichinya (pakaya)*	
put on/enter/go in	Vtr	3	*nga'ana*	
put standing	Vtr	1	*paa'inyana*	
put together	Vtr	2	*kak'anyana*	
python, black-headed	N		*yumachi*	
quail, brown/stubble	N		*chiipimu*	
quench thirst	Vtr	1	*manu puungkumana*	
queenfish	N		*yangkawu*	
quick	adj		*way'awaya*	
quickly	int		*wa'anama*	
quiet, be	Vintr	1	*nyamanmana*	
quiet, be	Vintr	1	*yimamana*	
quiet/peaceful - 1	adj		*kukamaka*	
quiet/peaceful - 2	adj		*yimamaka*	*yamanmakaka*
rain	N		*yangkuyi*	*yiimpi*
rain	Vtr	1	*yaangana*	
rainbow	N		*paayamu*	
rainbow fish, various	N		*wapi* - 2	
rainbow lorikeet	N		*tirinyu / piinpa*	
rat, giant white-tailed	N		*thupi*	
raw (meat)	adj		*yalu* - 2	
raw meat, piece of	N		*yalmpay*	
raw, unripe (fruit)/green	adj		*yalu* - 3	
ray, blue spotted	N		*ku'un ampuunu*	
ray, blue-spotted fantail	N		*wayta*	
ray, Bougainville's shovel-nosed	N		*tapila*	*yiipachala*
ray, brown stingray, (long tail)	N		*lunthitha*	*pa'ukara*
ray, common shovel, fully grown tail	N		*tapila kanthana*	
ray, common shovel-nosed	N		*tapila*	
ray, cowtail (flat tail)	N		*paalki*	
ray, devil, (very big w spots)	N		*yaawa*	
ray, longtail (light spotted)	N		*pinyuthara*	*nguumala/yiinta*
ray, rat-tailed (dark spotted)	N		*waangka*	*chul'u/waangka*
ray, shovel-nosed	N		*puytunkunchi*	
ray, spotted eagle (black w white spots)	N		*alkun*	*alkuuna*
ray, stingaree	N		*talipata*	*ku'un ampuunu*

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
ray, thorny	N		*yakathi*	
red	adj		*pulpanchi*	
red bream	N		*puutaawu* - 1	
red ochre	N		*puuta*	
reef	N		*ŋaara*	
refuse/change mind	Vintr	1	*yaaki wu'umana*	
refuse/have nothing	Vtr	2	*nuntunya*	
relative	N		*kuunchi*	
return	Vmid	3	*ilpiina*	
rib	N		*wunthu*	
ridge	N		*tayka*	
right side/hand	N		*minichiku*	
right/proper	adj		*miniku/wa'a*	
rise up	Vintr	3	*ampiina*	
rise up	Vintr	3	*yalumana* - 2	*ampiina*
river	N		*aŋapa*	
rock flagtail	N		*puutaawu* - 2	
rock wallaby	N		*iyitpi*	
rock/stone	N		*kul'a*	
roll over/cause to turn	Vtr	3	*waachaana*	
root	N		*nganthan* - 1	
rootstock, freshwater, Aponogeton elongatus	N		*kaaltichi*	
rope	N		*mathawara*	
round	adj		*muthamutha*	
rub	Vtr	2	*muumaanya*	
run	Vmid	2	*waathathinya*	
run, run away	Vmid	2	*waathinya* - 2	
saliva/spittle	N		*kati*	
salmon, Burnett/ Cooktown	N		*wilpiichi*	*ithara*
salty, bitter	adj		*kuytu*	
sand bass	N		*kul'anku'ama*	
sand, beach	N		*wimpa*	
sand, river	N		*kampun*	
sane	adj		*pa'an mini*	
sated (with food)	adj		*uutuyman*	
save/help in trouble	Vtr	2	*wiinchinya*	
sawfish, green	N		*nyiiwalkunchi*	
scatter/spread out	Vtr	1	*pilnpuluntana*	
scorpion	N		*wangiichi*	
scrape	Vtr	1	*wuu'ana*	
scratch (itchy)	Vintr	1	*yiniinina*	
scratch (object)	Vtr	1	*wu'ulana*	
scream	Vintr	1	*yiingkupana*	
scrub	N		*iichi*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
scrub, thick	N		*maalatha*	
sea anemone	N		*waalumul*	
sea bream, blue-lined	N		*yapithi*	*ngaalimulu*
sea mullet	N		*kapikam*	*ngulpuruthi*
sea mullet, long fin	N		*ngulpuruthi* - 1	
sea perch, blue-banded/ Moses perch/stripey	N		*thawuru*	*ngaalimulu*
sea perch, scarlet	N		*muungkal*	
sea urchin	N		*wuungku*	
seagull, redbill	N		*chara*	
seagull, silver gull	N		*chilmili*	
seaweed on reef	N		*matha*	
seaweed, edible	N		*tar'imu*	
semen	N		*thal'al*	
send/let go	Vtr	2	*kaalnthinya*	
several, a few	adj		*mangku*	
shade	N		*nguyngku*	
shake (object)	Vtr	1	*wakinyana*	
shake (self)	Vintr	3	*wakina*	
shallow	adj		*acha*	
share out	Vtr	1	*wuuthaangana*	
shark, blind	N		*yuuri*	*pawu*
shark, gummy	N		*pawa*	
shark, hammerhead	N		*yutha* - 2	
shark, northern whaler	N		*chucha*	*ngulumu*
shark, tiger	N		*thukuuru*	*thukuru/mawara*
shark, whaler/black tip	N		*ku'amuthu*	*kuukulu thungkumu*
shark, white	N		*mawara*	
shark, zebra	N		*tina*	
sharp (point/blade)	adj		*pali*	
shell (generic)	N		*mupa*	
shell, bailer	N		*kawi'i*	
shell, clam	N		*wukapa*	
shell, false trumpet	N		*thikuy*	
shell, pearl	N		*piira*	
shell, pearly nautilus	N		*palmpu*	
shell, reef	N		*mupa*	
shell, small, edible	N		*ngaalu*	
shell, small, ed., on rock	N		*kunichimu*	
shell, small, long, edible	N		*yin'ungkay*	
shift/move	Vtr	3	*anthiina*	
shin	N		*tali inchi*	
ship	N		*kawutha*	
short	adj		*kupana*	
shoulder	N		*thiman*	
shout	Vintr	1	*iingkana*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
show	Vtr	2	*mi'anya*	
shower of rain	N		*yiiwinyu*	
sick	adj		*tha'a*	
side	loc		*tika*	
sing	Vintr	2	*kincha inchinya*	
sister's daughter's child	N		*kamichu*	
sister's son's child	N		*pa'ichu* - 1	
sit	Vintr	3	*niinana*	
skin, animal/human	N		*kulkul* - 2	
sleep	N		*ngaantha*	
sleep/lie down	Vintr	3	*wunana*	
slip	Vintr	3	*piinichina*	
slowly/gently	adv		*ngachuma*	
smash	Vtr	1	*nyanyinyana*	
smell	Vtr	1	*nuungkana*	*ngumuyngana*
smell bad/dry wood	adj		*katha*	
smoke	N		*nguka*	
snail, land - 1	N		*iikula*	
snail, land - 2	N		*kutu'u*	
snake (generic)	N		*ira*	
snake, brown	N		*walu*	
snake, carpet	N		*yangki*	
snake, common brown	N		*miiku*	
snake, common death adder	N		*pata*	
snake, common tree	N		*paayi*	
snake, file (water)	N		*yiinchi*	
snake, like carpet snake	N		*kapal*	
snake, sea (generic)	N		*kaara*	
snake, taipan	N		*thay'pan*	
snake, yellow-faced whip	N		*uku*	
snapper	N		*nguypin*	*'snapper'*
soft	adj		*waalnha*	
soft/rotten	adj		*ultha*	*ul'tha*
some	adj		*kuthu*	
some time ago	time		*anthama*	
somewhere	loc		*ngalulu*	
son	N		*nalngka*	
son's child	N		*puulathu*	
son/daughter (man speaking)	N		*pi'athu*	
son/daughter (woman speaking)	N		*maampa*	
song type - 1	N		*aanchamu*	
song type - 2	N		*kincha* - 1	
song type - 3	N		*kilamu*	
song type - 4	N		*puypu*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
song type - 5	N		*anchiri*	
song type - 6	N		*uungka*	
song type - 7	N		*thikiya*	
sore (open)	N		*wanchi*	
sour	adj		*kaanthal*	
south/ SE	loc		*yiipay*	
speak/talk	Vmid	2	*kuu'alinya*	
spear	Vtr	2	*wuthaanya*	
spear (generic)	N		*kalka*	
spear handle - 1	N		*thaa'uthu*	
spear handle - 2	N		*thupaka*	
spear handle - 3	N		*yumpamana*	
spear, fighting	N		*kaaya*	
spear, for dugong	N		*thaya* - 1	
spear, for turtle	N		*kuyuru*	
spear, knife	N		*praympana*	
spear, long	N		*yikan* - 1	
spear, long, one-wire	N		*tuurki/kilanchi*	
spear, medium	N		*palnki*	
spear, multi-prong fishing	N		*kaarika*	
spear 'nail'	N		*uulpuna*	
spear, play fighting	N		*ancha*	
spear, short stingray barb	N		*malmpun*	
spear, short, bullet	N		*panti*	
spear, three-wire	N		*kanthan kulntu*	*kanthan kukuthi*
spear- singlebarbed	N		*thulu*	
spear/sew/build	Vtr	1	*yinana* - 1	
spider (any web-making)	N		*kaatha*	
spider, large long leg type	N		*thaampara*	
spider, huntsman	N		*yiinthi*	
spider, red back	N		*ma'ala*	
spill, waste	Vtr	1	*kiintungana*	*kuuntingkana*
spin (it) around	Vtr	1	*waachinyana*	
spinefoot, black	N		*chachuri*	
spinefoot, golden-lined/ barred/ vermiculated	N		*kumaru*	
spirit of dead person	N		*mitpi*	
spirit, bad/devil	N		*awu*	
split/cracked	Vintr	1	*palntana*	
squeeze	Vtr	1	*manmachina*	*kumachina*
stand, be standing	Vintr	3	*paa'iina*	
star	N		*thiithi*	
stare/hunt at night	Vmid	1	*kathinyana*	
stay (at a place)	Vintr	1	*kuunama*	
stay/stop here	adv		*ngi'ima*	
steal	Vtr	2	*paalntanya*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
stick, big	N		*yuku* - 4	
stick, small	N		*yital*	*wital*
stomach (internal)	N		*thul'i*	
stone/pebble	N		*kul'a*	
stonefish, estuarine	N		*piitha*	
stonefish, false, Guam scorpion fish/bearded ghoul	N		*muyngkumuyngku*	
stop (it)	Vtr	1	*walkina*	
story	N		*waanta*	
straight	adj		*thunthum / tupalam*	
straighten (spear)/ squeeze to make strong	Vtr	1	*yiikana* - 2	
strip (bark)	Vtr	2	*mukunya*	
strong	adj		*markuntha*	
stump, stick or root	N		*nganthan* - 2	
stump, thick	N		*kuman*	
stump, thin	N		*yantu*	*yantu*
stupid, dull	adj		*pa'an kanyu*	
sucker fish, short	N		*kapu*	
sugarbag (bees' nest)	N		*puntu*	
sun	N		*kampal*	
swallow	Vtr	1	*chichaana*	
swamp	N		*pana*	
sweat	N		*wuuyiinyu*	
sweet	adj		*mitha*	
sweet lip, many-lined	N		*ngulkathi*	
sweet lip,brown/sombre	N		*puurumi* - 1	*puunyi*
sweetlip, many- spotted/ painted	N		*puurumi* - 3	*thakamu*
swelling/lump	N		*pulpan*	
swim	Vintr	1	*uuthana*	
taboo, sacred sanction	adj		*kincha* - 2	
tadpole	N		*kupumpuy*	
tail	N		*pulpan*	
take a long time	adv		*al'alangka*	
take/gather up/get	Vtr	1	*apina*	
tawny frogmouth/mopoke	N		*puunchi*	
teach	Vmid	1	*pitaanchingana*	*pitaantingana*
tell (story/news)	Vtr	1	*waanaana*	
tell the truth/own up	Vtr	3	*waaniina*	
tell to do	Vtr	2	*inchinya*	
termites	N		*chaatumul*	
test/taste/disbelieve	Vtr	1	*pampina*	*thampina*
test/try	Vtr	1	*waanana*	
testicles	N		*wakan*	
that one there	dem pr		*nga'alu*	*iyulu*

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
that time	time		*mu'u*	
that's all	part		*nga'amalu*	
that/those one(s) far distant	dem pr		*ngungkuunalu*	
that/those one(s) yonder	dem pr		*ngungkulu*	
that/those	dem adj		*nga'a*	
that/those one(s) there	dem pr		*nga'alu*	
theirs	pron		*pulaangku*	
them, 3plACC	pron		*pulaana/pulan*	
there	loc		*nga'a*	
there far distant	loc		*ngungkuuna*	
they, 3plNOM	pron		*pula*	
thigh	N		*kanthan*	
thin, bony	adj		*nganthangantha*	
thin	adj		*taykiichi*	
think (about object)	Vintr	2	*ngaachi alinya*	*(also) ngaachi wiingaaminga* (class 1)
think (what to do)	Vintr	1	*ngaachi ngaamamina*	*(also) ngaachi ngal'akanchina*
thirsty	adj		*mankunu*	
this is why	part		*kuumuku*	
this one here	dem pr		*ngi'ilu*	
this side	loc		*paluku*	
this way	loc		*ngi'iku*	
this/these	dem adj		*ngi'i*	
this/these one(s) here	dem pr		*ngi'ilu*	
three	adj		*kulntu*	*kukuthi*
throat	N		*taata*	
throw	Vtr	1	*waayina*	
throw away	Vtr	1	*palmpana*	
throwing stick	N		*kunkamu*	
thumb	N		*pawal*	
thunder	N		*malantachi*	
tick	N		*pal'a*	
tide, high	N		*aalkana*	
tide, low	N		*yuw'aatha*	
tide, low extreme	N		*timpara*	
tie up	Vtr	1	*kathana*	
tin/bucket	N		*paatha*	
tired	adj		*tha'atha'aman*	
tired/feel sick	Vintr	1	*tha'amana*	
toadfish/ toado, diagonal-banded	N		*tuytu* - 2	
today	time		*nyi'iwala*	
toenail	N		*wuti* - 2	
together with	adv		*mangkuma*	
tolerant, indulgent	adj		*wuuchimana*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
tomorrow	time		*ngulkuma*	
tongue	N		*taapi*	
tooth	N		*kaman*	
topside	loc		*kalnkani*	
touch/ hold	Vtr	1	*machina*	
towards	loc		*umu*	
tree (creekside), Sterculia quadrifida	N		*kaaypa*	
tree (generic)	N		*yuku* - 3	
tree type - 01	N		*antaaka*	
tree type - 02	N		*chuchaacha*	
tree type - 03	N		*kangka tangkupaka*	
tree type - 04	N		*kantamalu*	
tree type - 05	N		*kapakay*	
tree type - 06	N		*kumiila*	
tree type - 07	N		*kuna kathamalu*	
tree type - 08	N		*maathal*	
tree type - 09	N		*miilchiina*	
tree type - 10	N		*miilntintha*	
tree type - 11	N		*mirparpa*	
tree type - 12	N		*muthulu*	
tree type - 13	N		*ngayathamalu*	
tree type - 14	N		*niichi*	
tree type - 15	N		*niithi*	
tree type - 16	N		*nyichal*	
tree type - 17	N		*nyuchurumu*	
tree type - 18	N		*pantachika*	
tree type - 19	N		*piilinhuma*	
tree type - 20	N		*pitungka*	
tree type - 21	N		*punthi*	
tree type - 22	N		*puwaka*	
tree type - 23	N		*puynchuy*	
tree type - 24	N		*tha'aapa*	
tree type - 25	N		*thaar'a*	
tree type - 26	N		*thawaymulu*	
tree type - 27	N		*thuypa*	
tree type - 28	N		*tiki* - 2	
tree type - 29	N		*uunhin*	
tree type - 30	N		*uur'iichi*	
tree type - 31	N		*uutu*	
tree type - 32	N		*wachi*	
tree type - 33	N		*wuyku* - 2	
tree type - 34	N		*yapurumal*	
tree type - 35	N		*yiinchuy*	
tree type - 36	N		*yuurpu*	
tree type - 37(fish poison)	N		*kulmpichi*	

English	Part/Vb Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
tree type - 38 (fish poison)	N	*kuy'u*	
tree type - 39 (for spear/woomera)	N	*chulu*	
tree type - 40 large	N	*liwa*	
tree type, ?Fenzlia obtusa	N	*kaapulpuru*	
tree type, edible fruit, Persoonia falcata	N	*yuuntil*	
tree, acacia sp.	N	*yikan* - 2	*thampi*
tree, 'arrowroot'	N	*nala/ aanchapi*	
tree, Avicennia ?marina	N	*puuy'a* - 2	
tree, banana, seedless	N	*unyu*	
tree, banksia	N	*kampaapa*	
tree, Barringtonia calyptrata, 'pussycat tail'	N	*puulnkay*	
tree, black edible fruit, Eugenia carissoides vel aff	N	*chungunumu*	
tree, bloodwood	N	*kampulu*	
tree, blue quandong, Elaeocarpus grandis	N	*ungku*	
tree, boxwood	N	*uulayi*	
tree, candlenut, Aleurites moluccana	N	*yu'an*	
tree, casuarina	N	*yawan*	
tree, coastal shrub, thorns, white flrs, Maytenus emarginata	N	*aka*	
tree, cotton	N	*chuuchun*	
tree, cycas media (sense lato)	N	*maypi*	
tree, fan palm, Licuala muelleri	N	*paalnthi*	
tree, fan palm, Livistona humilis	N	*kali'i*	*kupalmpal*
tree, ficus virens	N	*yiichanu*	
tree, fig	N	*yichan*	
tree, fig, ficus sp.	N	*pincha'a*	
tree, finger fruit, Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa	N	*taka*	
tree, giddy bead, Abrus precatorius	N	*wuukaala*	
tree, grass, Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	N	*thuulu*	
tree, gum	N	*yinchanyu*	
tree, gum, Leptospermum fabricia	N	*antaawunyu*	
tree, hardwood	N	*mati'i*	

English	Part/Vb Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
tree, Hibiscus tiliaceus	N	*kupuy*	
tree, ironwood	N	*yungku*	
tree, jam fruit, Antidesma sp.	N	*uunngu*	
tree, large, Red eye, Mimusops elengi	N	*yakaamulu*	
tree, Leichhardt	N	*kal'i*	
tree, mangrove, Bruguiera gymnorhiza	N	*i'ira*	
tree, match box bean	N	*pi'al*	
tree, mesmit	N	*waykay*	
tree, milk (beach), Excoecaria agollochia	N	*thalmpi*	
tree, Nunda, Parinari nonda	N	*puynhara*	
tree, oak	N	*wuchuru*	
tree, palm archontophoenix	N	*kaaki*	
tree, palm type	N	*puulma*	
tree, palm type, umbrella leaf	N	*paalnti*	
tree, palm, archontophoenix alexandrae	N	*ulku* - 2	
tree, palm, Gulubia costata	N	*wuupulu*	
tree, palm, Ptychosperma macarthurii	N	*achal*	
tree, pandamus type - 1	N	*wiinchaamu*	
tree, pandanus type - 2	N	*yingaaka*	
tree, pandanus type - 3	N	*thanka*	
tree, pandanus, largest	N	*yaalntha*	
tree, paperbark tea-tree	N	*unchi*	
tree, rainforest, buttressed	N	*thaya* - 2	
tree, rainforest, small fruit	N	*maniiti*	
tree, red flowers, Dillenia alata	N	*kaapakay*	
tree, red fruit, Semecarpus australiensis	N	*akuchi*	
tree, red lady apple, Syzygium suborbiculare	N	*kaaku*	
tree, river mangrove	N	*thaampal*	
tree, shrub type	N	*nguu'aku*	
tree, shrub type(dye), Morinda citrifolia	N	*uytutumu*	
tree, shrub type, Premna intergrifolia	N	*yaanchan*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
tree, shrub w berries, Grewia	N		*ngatangata*	
tree, shrub, red fruit, Eugenia carissoides	N		*ngawuru*	
tree, small berry, Securinega melanthesioides	N		*yaaku*	
tree, small black fruit, Buchanania arborescens	N		*ilnti*	
tree, softwood, Thespesia populnea	N		*yanitha*	
tree, tea-tree, soft	N		*pulnpul*	
tree, tea-tree, thick	N		*kaanthay*	
tree, wattle	N		*puuku*	
tree, white flrs, black fruit, Vitex glabrata	N		*nathalngki*	
tree, white fruit, large seed	N		*katamu/ kumuy*	
tree, white gum	N		*kaykata*	
tree, wild apple, ?Syzygium rubiginosum	N		*pulay*	*uupaaru*
tree, wild apple, Syzygium rubiginosum	N		*kantamu*	*kumuy*
tree, wild bamboo, Bambusa forbesii	N		*pukali*	
tree, wild banana	N		*inchaaya*	
tree, wild ginger type inedible	N		*taa'a*	
tree, wild ginger, ?Canna	N		*yalntakatha*	
tree, wild ginger, Alpinia ?arctiflora	N		*wuuchintamu*	
tree, wild ginger, Alpinia sp.	N		*akaathimu*	
tree, wongai	N		*muungkala*	*aalpunyu*
trevally, blue-spotted/lowly	N		*thuulkuyu* - 3	
trevally, calecale	N		*thuulkuyu* - 2	*wataymulu*
trevally, coachwhip	N		*thuulkuyu* - 1	*yaakalanhu*
trevally, golden	N		*thuulkuyu* - 4	
trevally, great/turrum	N		*nhuypaliya*	*yaakalanhu*
trevally, Papuan	N		*nhuypaliya*	*thuulkuyu*
trim	Vtr	2	*thakanya*	
triple tail fish	N		*puurumi* - 2	*pathuka*
trout, coronation/coral/chinese footballer/coral cod	N		*wukuthuru*	
trout, rainbow	N		*yuuni* - 1	*tuchun*
true	adj		*maku*	
try to do/test	Vtr	1	*waanana*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
try to lift up	Vtr	3	*angkal ampina*	*al'amina*
tuber, taro-like in swamp	N		*thu'inu*	
turkey, plain	N		*mantapa*	
turkey, scrub	N		*nyacha*	
turn around	Vintr	3	*waachiina - 1*	
turn over/around	Vintr	3	*waachiina - 2*	
turtle, freshwater, long neck	N		*punkupinta*	
turtle, freshwater, short neck	N		*ulkiichi*	
turtle, green	N		*tukulu*	
turtle, hawksbill	N		*kuynangkay*	*yakarungu*
turtle, loggerhead	N		*lupu/wapun*	*wapun*
tusk fish, blackspot	N		*wurungkul*	*kuykuru*
tusk fish, venus/blue/ purple	N		*kuykuru*	
twist	Vtr	1	*wakaalkimana*	
two	adj		*pa'aamu*	
ugly	adj		*miil'a wu'u*	
underneath	loc		*papakaya*	
understand	Vintr	1	*pitaanchi*	
unsuitable/no good	adv		*thampin*	
up	loc		*kani*	
urine	N		*kumpu*	
us, 1pl.excACC	pron		*nganaana/nganan*	
us, 1pl.incACC	pron		*ngampulana*	
vegetable food	N		*mayi*	
very soon	time		*ngalulu*	
vine (fish poison)	N		*tali - 2*	
vine, (fish poison), Matchbox bean, Entada scandens	N		*pii'aala*	
vine, liana, ?Scindapsus	N		*puyuntaka*	
vine, long yam, Dioscorea sativa var. elongata	N		*thampu*	
vine, no leaves	N		*mapanga*	
vine, purple flower, Hardenbergia retusa	N		*pul'imu*	
vine/rope	N		*mi'ina*	
vomit up	Vtr	3	*maatina*	
vulva	N		*pinyu*	
waist	N		*ingku*	
wait	Vmid	3	*pi'ina*	
wait/take a long time	Vintr	3	*waal'ina*	
walkabout	Vintr	3	*pathaamana*	*al'akamana*
wallaby	N		*piiwu*	
wallaby, male	N		*tilka*	
wallaby, swamp	N		*wuulthu*	
wander about	Vintr	3	*ngulkaathina*	

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
wash	Vtr	2	*thaangkaanya*	
wasp type	N		*puunyi* - 1	
wasp type('stone-belong')	N		*kul'akunchi*	
waste, spill	Vtr	1	*kiintungana*	*kuuntingkana* (Cl. 3)
water	N		*maama*	*pi'i*
water, fresh	N		*maama mitha*	
water, salt	N		*maama kuythu*	
waterlily, edible root, ?Eleocharis	N		*yunthu*	
waterlily, purple flower	N		*war'ka*	
waterlily, red, big leaf, Nymphaea gigantea	N		*thalthaatha*	
waterlily, white flower, Nymphaea gigantea	N		*thalpu*	
we two, 1du.incNOM	pron		*ngali*	
we, 1pl.excNOM	pron		*ngana*	
we, 1pl.incNOM	pron		*ngampula*	
weak	adj		*ulwu*	
west	loc		*iichul*	
west wind (from land)	N		*kuuthu*	
wet	adj		*wiinti*	
what did?	inter		*ngaanilu*	
what from?	inter		*ngaanimunu*	
what is it?/something	inter		*ngaanimu*	
what with?	inter		*ngaanipinta*	
what?	inter		*ngaani*	
when?/what time?	inter		*wantila*	
where for?	inter		*wantuku*	
where from?	inter		*wantumunu*	
where?	inter		*wantuna*	
white	adj		*pulpu*	
white clay	N		*matan*	
white man/woman	N		*para*	
whiting (any type)	N		*thapanamu*	*thapanamu/ngayula*
who did?	inter		*waa'ilu*	
who is it?/which one?	inter		*waa'imu*	
who?/someone	inter		*waa'i*	
whose?/for whom?	inter		*waa'iku/waa'inamu*	
why?/what for?/who for?	inter		*ngaaniku*	
wide	adj		*ichi*	
widow	N		*piikupacha*	
widower	N		*pilumampa*	
wife	N		*kulnta*	
wife's brother	N		*pilupa*	
wind	N		*wuntha*	
windpipe	N		*puchal*	*pi'i*

English	Part/Vb	Class	Kuuku Ya'u	Umpila variant
wing feather	N		*puntha* - 2	
woman - 1	N		*ukulngkumu*	
woman - 2	N		*wayimu*	
woman, childbearing	N		*umpuchala*	
woman, married	N		*ngathanya* - 1	
woman, old	N		*ku'unchi*	
woman, pregnant	N		*piluwalkan*	
women & girls, many	N		*mungkalkamu*	
woomera/spear thrower	N		*yuli* - 2	
write/make	Vtr	3	*ma'upina*	
wrong, all kind	N		*wu'umuthima*	
wrong, any kind	N		*wu'umuku*	
wrong/sin	N		*wu'u* - 2	
yam type - 1, ?Dioscorea sp.	N		*alkalamu*	
yam type - 2, Dioscorea sp.	N		*ka'aatha*	
yam type - 3, Dioscorea sp.	N		*kuthay*	
yam, hairy, 'New Guinea', Dioscorea sp.	N		*chiichala*	
yam, long, small leaf	N		*nhami*	
yam, short round leaf, ?Dioscorea sp.	N		*kangka kupaanu*	
yams	N		*thampul*	
yamstick	N		*kachin*	
yawn	Vintr	3	*kampamana*	
yawn, a	N		*kampa'a*	
yes	int		*yuway*	
yesterday	time		*ngulka*	
you and me, 2du.incACC	pron		*ngaliina/ngalin*	
you, 2plACC	pron		*ngu'ulana*	
you, 2plNOM	pron		*ngu'ula*	
you, 2sgACC	pron		*ngangkaana/ngangkan*	
you, 2sgNOM	pron		*ngunu*	*nganu*
younger brother	N		*ya'athu* - 1	
younger brother's child	N		*pinyathu*	
younger brother's wife	N		*pa'ichu* - 2	
younger sister	N		*ya'athu* - 2	
younger sister's child	N		*mukathu*	
younger sister's husband	N		*pa'i* - 2	
yours and mine, 2du.incGEN	pron		*ngaliingku*	
yours, 2plGEN	pron		*ngu'ulungku*	
yours, 2sgGEN	pron		*ngangkaangku*	

8.2. KUUKU YA'U / UMPILA TO ENGLISH

8.2.1. *Alphabetical List:*

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
aa'ina	Vtr	1	dance/play (children)	
aachinya	Vtr	2	light /heat	
aal'aaka	N		ant, red	
aalkana	N		tide, high	
aalmana	Vintr	1	grow up	
aampa kani	adv		flat on back	
aampayi	N		father-in-law	
aanchamu	N		song type - 1	
aanchapi/nala	N		tree, 'arrowroot'	
aangkay	N		lizard, blue-tongue	
aathi	N		friend	
aayu	N		butterfish	
acha	adj		shallow	
achal	N		tree, palm, Ptychosperma macarthurii	
achina	Vtr	1	burst	
achu	part		if	
aka	N		tree, coastal shrub, thorns, white flrs, Maytenus emarginata	
akaathimu	N		tree, wild ginger, Alpinia sp.	
akachi	N		mouth almighty/ giant perchlet	
akuchi	N		tree, red fruit, Semecarpus australiensis	
al'alangka	adv		take a long time	
alanthi	N		creek	
alinya	Vtr	2	pick up	
alkalamu	N		yam type - 1, ?Dioscorea sp.	
alkanhina	Vtr	3	lead	
alku	N		carpenter bird	
alkun	N		ray, spotted eagle (black w white spots)	*alkuuna*
ampara	adj		deaf	
ampiina	Vintr	3	rise up	
ampul	N		ground, dirt, earth	
ampuyu	N		cuscus, female - 1	
ancha	N		spear, play fighting	
anchi	N		hole in ground	
anchiri	N		song type - 5	
angkal ampiina	Vtr	3	try to lift up	*al'amina*
angkala	N		cave	
antaaka	N		tree type - 1	
antaawunyu	N		tree, gum, Leptospermum fabricia	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
antha	time		before	
anthama	time		some time ago	
anthanthama	time		long time	
anthaya	N		girl (pre-teen)	
anthiina	Vtr	3	shift/move	
apan	N		box jelly fish	
apina	Vtr	1	take/gather up/get	
aranthi	N		archer fish	
atapa	N		river	
athaathana	Vtr	1	cover	
athinyu	N		barramundi, freshwater	
athiyathil	N		grasshopper	
awu	N		spirit, bad/devil	
ayala	adj		hard-working, keen	
ayntikanu	N		crocodile, saltwater	
aypaalthi	N		flathead, bar-tailed/sand/ long-nosed	
chaatumul	N		termites	
chachuri	N		spinefoot, black	
chanchamu	N		garfish (any)	
chapangkana	Vintr	1	crouch (on heels)/squat	
chara	N		seagull, redbill	
chathu	N		antbed	
chichaana	Vtr	1	swallow	
chiichala	N		yam, hairy, 'New Guinea', Dioscorea sp.	
chiipimu	N		quail, brown/stubble	
chilmili	N		seagull, silver gull	
chilpu	N		man, old	
chingka	N		native cat	
chu'uchi	adj		little	
chucha	N		shark, northern whaler	*ngulumu*
chuchaacha	N		tree type - 02	
chulu	N		tree type - 39 (for spear/woomera)	
chunchi	N		centipede	
chungunumu	N		tree, black edible fruit, Eugenia carissoides vel aff	
chuuchun	N		tree, cotton	
chuula	N		lizard, frilled neck	*thawa*
i'ira	N		tree, mangrove, Bruguiera gymnorhiza	
ichi	adj		wide	
iichi	N		scrub	
iichul	loc		west	
iikula	N		snail, land - 1	
iili	N		louse eggs, nits	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
iingkana	Vintr	1	shout	
iiwiri	N		mosquito - 1	
il'a	N		light	
ilka	N		hill/mountain	
ilnti	N		tree, small black fruit, Buchanania arborescens	
ilpiina	Vmid	3	return	
imuyu	N		crab, mud	
inchaaya	N		tree, wild banana	
inchana	Vtr	1	dilute/reduce sweetness	
inchinya	Vtr	2	tell to do	
ingkawa	N		flower	*pinga*
ingku	N		waist	
ira	N		snake (generic)	
ituwiri	N		man, red (Mosquito Pt.)	
iyitpi	N		rock wallaby	
iyul	N		cicada	
iyulu	part		like that	
iyuma	part		just	
ka'aatha	N		yam type - 2, Dioscorea sp.	
ka'un	N		grub, wood, of wattle goat moth	
kaa'i	N		baby/child	
kaa'i pulnthul	N		baby, newborn	
kaa'uma - 1	N		echidna/porcupine	
kaa'uma - 2	N		porcupine fish, 3-bar	
kaaki	N		tree, palm, archontophoenix	
kaaku	N		tree, red lady apple, Syzygium suborbiculare	
kaala	N		mother's younger brother	
kaalnthinya	Vtr	2	send/let go/push	
kaaltichi	N		rootstock, freshwater, edible bulb, Aponogeton elongatus	
kaama	N		mouth	
kaampi	N		flying fox/fruit bat	
kaangunya	V	2	float (in water)	
kaanpathana	Vtr	1	chew, unable to	
kaanthal	adj		sour	
kaanthay	N		tree, tea-tree, thick	
kaapakay	N		tree, red flowers, Dillenia alata	
kaapulpuru	N		tree type, ?Fenzlia obtusa	
kaara	N		snake, sea (generic)	
kaarika	N		spear, multi-pronged fishing	
kaatha	N		spider (any web-making)	
kaaway	loc		east	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
kaaya	N		spear, fighting	
kaayana	N		eel, pike, freshwater	
kaayina	adj		alongside	
kaayinyana	Vtr	1	hang up	
kaaypa	N		tree (creekside), Sterculia quadrifida	
kachapa	N		cassava	
kachi	loc		far	
kachin	N		yamstick	
kachinichi	N		jabiru	
kachinpinta	N		female/daughter	
kak'ana	Vintr	1	assemble together	
kak'anyana	Vtr	2	put together	
kakaamana	Vtr	1	carry (other than by hand)	
kakay	N		hole, big/grave	
kaku	N		head lice	
kal'i	N		tree, Leichhardt	
kalachuru	N		barracuda/sea pike, slender/striped	
kali'i	N		tree, fan palm, Livistona humilis	*kupalmpal*
kalina	Vtr	3	carry (in hand)/take away	
kalka	N		spear (generic)	
kalkuthu	N		kookaburra, blue-winged	
kalmaana	Vintr	3	come	
kalmanhana	Vtr	1	bring	
kalmpa	N		male, person/animal - 2	
kalnkani	loc		topside	
kaman	N		tooth	
kamichu	N		sister's daughter's child	
kampa	N		jaw	
kampa'a	N		yawn, a	
kampaapa	N		tree, banksia	
kampal	N		sun	
kampalachi	N		daytime	
kampamana	Vintr	3	yawn	
kampiinu	N		male, person/animal - 1	*wuunchapinta*
kampulu	N		tree, bloodwood	
kampun	N		sand, river	
kamu	N		blood	
kangka - 1	N		leaf	
kangka - 2	N		diamond fish/sickle fish/ 6-spined butterfly fish	*kangkalika*
kangka - 3	N		batfish, narrow-banded	
kangka kupaanu	N		yam, short round leaf, ? Dioscorea sp.	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
kangka tangkupaka	N		tree type - 03	
kangkul	N		elbow	
kani	loc		up	
kanikuma	adv		loud, make	
kannga	N		man, initiate/initiated	
kantamalu	N		tree type - 04	
kantamu	N		tree, wild apple, Syzygium rubiginosum	*kumuy*
kantha	adj		angry/wild	
kanthan	N		thigh	
kanthan kulntu	N		spear, three-wire	*kanthan kukuthi*
kantharu	N		man, red (Pascoe R.)	*nalnpaya*
kanti'impana	adj		beautiful	
kantikanti	adj		lovely/beautiful	
kapakay	N		tree type - 05	
kapal	N		snake, like carpet snake	
kapanta	N		belly (external)	
kapikam	N		sea mullet	*ngulpuruthi*
kapu	N		sucker fish, short	
karka	N		hawk (hunts grasshopper)	
katamu/ kumuy	N		tree, white fruit, large seed	
katangkay	N		eel, black-blotched reef/ mottled reef	
kath'akuma	adj		dead, stone dead	
katha	adj		smell bad/dry wood	
kathana	Vtr	1	tie up	
kathincha	N		eel, pike	*kathinchi*
kathinyana	Vmid	1	hunt, night at sea	
kathinyana	Vmid	1	stare	
kati	N		saliva/spittle	
katu	N		chin	
kawa	N		bees, native/English	
kawi'i	N		shell, bailer	
kawutha	N		ship	
kayina	Vtr	1	hang up / anchor	
kaykamu - 1	N		catfish, longtailed	
kaykamu - 2	N		catfish eel	
kaykata	N		tree, white gum	
kaykita	N		boy, fifth-born	
kichu	N		hawk, chicken	
kiikaapa	N		cockatoo, white	
kiini	N		cigarettes/tobacco	
kiinthal wuthaanya	Vmid	2	call out (in pain)	
kiintungana	Vtr	1	waste, spill	
kila	N		cockatoo, red-tailed black	
kilamu	N		song type - 3	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
kincha - 1	N		song type - 2	
kincha - 2	adj		taboo, sacred sanction	
kincha aa'ina	Vintr	1	dance (any kind)	
kincha inchinya	Vintr	2	sing	
kithamaku	int		is that right?	
ku'aaka	N		dog (tame)	
ku'amuthu	N		shark, whaler/black tip	*kuukulu thungkumu*
ku'i	N		fat	
ku'un	N		eye	
ku'un ampuunu	N		ray, blue spotted	
ku'un ngumathina	Vintr	3	pray (eyes closed)	
ku'un thuyimana	Vmid	1	jealous, be/covet	
ku'unchi	adj		blind	
ku'unchi	N		woman, old	
kuchil	N		lizard, any	
kuchukuchu	N		box fish, blue-spotted/ turret/ robust/long-horned	
kuchuutu	N		eagle (white breast + red)	
kukamaka	adj		quiet/peaceful - 1	
kukiya	N		east wind (from sea)	*kungkalu wuntha*
kukul	N		cough	
kul'a	N		money/stone/rock/pebble	
kul'akunchi	N		wasp type ('stone-belong')	
kul'anku'ama	N		sand bass	
kulam	N		path/road	
kulam kannga	N		initiate, beginning	
kulaana	N		possum (open country)/ sugar glider	
kuli	adj		many	*yali/puntikuma*
kulima	adj		big mob	
kulkaliya	N		person-Islander	*thathimulu*
kulkul - 1	N		cheek/skin	
kulkul - 2	N		skin, animal/human	
kulmpa	N		boil	
kulmpichi	N		tree type - 37 (fish poison)	
kulnta	N		wife	
kulntu	adj		three	*kukuthi*
kulpa	N		bandicoot	
kulu	adj		deep	
kulumpu	adv		flat on stomach	
kuman	N		stump, thick	
kumaru	N		spinefoot, golden-lined/ barred/ vermiculated	
kumiila	N		tree type - 06	
kumina	Vtr	1	lose	
kumina untana	Vtr	1	cooked, overdone	

Kuuku Ya'u	*Part/Vb*	*Class*	*English*	*Umpila variant*
kumpu	N		urine	
kumuy/katamu	N		tree, white fruit, large seed	
kuna	N		faeces	
kuna kathamalu	N		tree type - 07	
kuna ku'un	N		anus	
kungka	N		pomfret, black	*kangkalika*
kungkay	loc		north/ NE	
kunichimu	N		shell, small, edible, on rock	
kunkamu	N		throwing stick	
kuntha	adj		hard/ strong	
kupana	adj		short	
kupumpuy	N		tadpole	
kupun	N		nape, back of neck	
kupuy	N		tree, Hibiscus tiliaceus	
kutaka	N		beetle	
kuthay	N		yam type - 3, Dioscorea sp.	
kuthu	adj		some	
kutini	N		cassowary	
kutu'u	N		snail, land - 2	
kuu'alinya	Vmid	2	speak/talk	
kuu'athi	N		goanna, water	
kuuchaanya	Vtr	2	look at/see	*kiikana* (class 1)
kuuku	N		language, speech	
kuulatutu	N		dove, peaceful	
kuumpukunchi	N		ibis, black or white	
kuumuku	part		this is why	
kuuna	loc		here/this place	
kuunama	loc		all round	
kuunama	Vintr	1	stay (at a place)	
kuunchi	N		relative	
kuunga	N		coconut	*warapa*
kuungka	N		medicine/poison	
kuungina	Vtr	3	hide	*pal'ana*
kuunthuyu	N		dead body	
kuupi	Vintr	1	like/love	
kuupimana	Vintr	1	make friend	
kuupinchana	Vtr	1	obey/help	
kuuraathi	N		lizard, eastern water dragon	
kuuthu	N		west wind (from land)	
kuuwi	N		curlew, bush stone	
kuy'u	N		tree type - 38 (fish poison)	
kuy'ul tha'althina	Vtr	1	make fun of	
kuyi	conj		and/again	
kuyi kuukulu	part		from then on	
kuykuru	N		tusk fish, venus/blue/purple	
kuympachi	N		kangaroo, big red	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
kuynangkay	N		turtle, hawksbill	*yakarungu*
kuytu	adj		salty, bitter	
kuyuru	N		spear, for turtle	
lama	adj		dry - 1	
lanthalantha	N		flame	
lawalawa	adj		boastful/proud	
lawamana	Vmid	1	boast/be proud	
liwa	N		tree type - 40 large	
lunthitha	N		ray, brown stingray, (long tail)	*pa'ukara*
lupu/wapun	N		turtle, loggerhead	*wapun*
ma'a	N		hand	
ma'ala	N		spider, red back	
ma'ila	adj		heavy	
ma'upina	Vtr	3	make/write	
ma'upina	Vtr	3	write/make	
maalatha	N		scrub, thick	
maama	N		water	*pi'i*
maama kuythu	N		water, salt	
maama mitha	N		water, fresh	
maampa	N		son/daughter (woman speaking)	
maampu	N		elder sister's children	
maana	N		night	
maangkay	N		kangaroo, white front	
maanichima - 1	time		dawn	
maanichima - 2	time		earlier today	
maanichima - 3	time		morning	*mangkapanthanu*
maathal	N		tree type - 08	
maathuy	N		pelican	
maatina	Vtr	3	vomit up	
maaya	N		cliff/steep bank	
machina	Vtr	1	hold on to / touch	
makana	Vintr	1	die	
maku	adj		true	
malantachi	N		thunder	
malantachinamu	N		crab, soldier - 1	*malantachimulu*
malatachimulu	N		praying mantis/stick insect	
malmpun	N		spear, short stingray barb	
manakunta	adj		persistent	
mangku	adj		several, a few	
mangkuma	adv		together with	
mangkumangku	adj		few together	
maniiti	N		tree, rainforest, small fruit	
mankunu	adj		thirsty	
manmachina	Vtr	1	squeeze	*kumachina*

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
manmiiku	loc		in front of	
mantapa	N		turkey, plain	
manthala	N		name	
manu puungkumana	Vtr	1	quench thirst	
mapanga	N		vine, no leaves	
mara	adj		hard, w effort	
markuntha	adj		strong	
matan	N		white clay	
matha	N		seaweed on reef	
mathawara	N		rope	
mati'i	N		tree, hardwood	
matpi	N		cloud, storm	
maw'i	N		leech	
mawara	N		shark, white	
mayi	N		vegetable food	
maypi	N		tree, cycas media (sense lato)	
mi'anya	Vtr	2	show	
mi'ina	N		vine/rope	
miiku	N		snake, common brown	
miil'a	N		face/same as	
miil'a wu'u	adj		ugly	
miilchiina	N		tree type - 09	
miilntintha	N		tree type - 10	
miimi	N		mother's mother	
mini	adj		good	
minichiku	N		right side/hand	
miniku/wa'a	adj		right/proper	
minya	N		meat, animal	
minya makanchi	adj		dead (animal)	
mirparpa	N		tree type - 11	
mitha	adj		sweet	
mitpi	N		spirit of dead person	
miyumana	Vmid	1	angry, be/sulk	
mu'u	time		that time	
mu'ulmana	Vtr	1	fill	
muchi	N		back	
muka - 1	N		mother's older brother	
muka - 2	N		mother's older sister	
mukamukan	adj		big lot/plenty	*puntikuma*
mukamukan	adj		everybody	*pantikuma*
mukan	adj		big	
mukana	adj		fat (big)	
mukathu	N		younger sister's child	
mukayngana	Vtr	1	dream	
mukunya	Vtr	2	strip (bark)	
mula	adj		bald - 1	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
mulaanchinyu	N		lizard, small w big head	
mungkalkamu	N		women & girls, many	
munguy	N		bat, insect-eating	
muntha	N		charcoal	
munthanya	Vtr	2	punch / kick	
mupa	N		shell (generic) / reef shell	
muthamutha	adj		round	
muthan	N		caterpillar	
muthu	adj		blunt (point/blade)	
muthulu	N		tree type - 12	
muukamu	N		male, person	
muumaanya	Vtr	2	rub	
muungana	Vtr	1	cut	
muungkal	N		sea perch, scarlet	(alt. not recalled)
muungkala	N		tree, wongai	*aalpunyu*
muuyu - 1	N		husband	
muuyu - 2	N		husband/elder sister's husband	
muyngkumuyngku	N		stonefish, false, Guam scorpion fish/bearded ghoul	
nala/ aanchapi	N		tree, 'arrowroot'	
nalngka	N		son	
nathalngki	N		tree, white flrs, black fruit, Vitex glabrata	
nga'a	dem adj		that/those	
nga'a	loc		there	
nga'alinya	Vtr	2	go and fetch	
nga'alu	loc		that/those one(s) there	*iyulu*
nga'amalu	part		that's all	
nga'ana	Vtr	3	enter/go in/put on	
ngaachi	N		camp/place	
ngaachi alinya	Vintr	2	think (about object)	(also) *ngaachi wiingaaminga* (class 1)
ngaachi kuu'ul kincha	N		ground, sacred Bora	
ngaachi ngaamamina	Vintr	1	think (what to do)	(also) *ngaachi ngal'akanchina*
ngaachi tha'inyunam	N		fighting ground	
ngaachina	Vmid	1	laugh/smile	
ngaalu	N		shell, small, edible	
ngaani	inter		what?	
ngaaniku	inter		why?/what for?/who for?	
ngaanilu	inter		what did?	
ngaanimu	inter		what is it?/something	
ngaanimunu	inter		what from?	
ngaanipinta	inter		what with?	
ngaantha	N		sleep	
ngachichu	N		daughter's children	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
ngachimu	N		mother's father	
ngachinya	Vtr	2	find	
ngachuma	adv		slowly/gently	
ngakaamu	N		dingo (wild)	
ngali	pron		we two, 1du.incNOM	
ngaliina/ngalin	pron		you and me, 2du.incACC	
ngaliingku	pron		yours and mine, 2du.incGEN	
ngaluki	part		might/perhaps	*achuki*
ngalulu	loc		somewhere	
ngalulu	time		very soon	
ngam	int		all right/so	
ngami'i	N		mother's elder brother's child	
ngamina - 1	Vmid	1	listen	
ngamina - 2	Vtr	1	hear	
ngampa	int		no	
ngampa ngaamaminingka	Vmid	1	ignore	
ngampula	pron		we, 1pl.incNOM	
ngampulana	pron		us, 1pl.incACC	
ngampulungku	pron		ours, 1pl.incGEN	
ngana	pron		we, 1pl.excNOM	
nganaana /nganan	pron		us, 1pl.excACC	
nganaangku	pron		ours, 1plexcGEN	
ngangkaana/ngangkan	pron		you, 2sgACC	
ngangkaangku	pron		yours, 2sgGEN	
ngangkana	Vtr	1	give	
ngantha	N		bone	
nganthan - 1	N		root	
nganthan - 2	N		stump, stick or root	
nganthangantha	adj		thin - 1	
ngata/ngataangku	pron		my, 1sgGEN	
ngataana/ngatan	pron		me, 1sgACC	
ngatangata	N		tree, shrub w berries, Grewia	
ngathamina	Vintr	3	make ready	
ngathana	Vtr	1	copulate with	
ngathanya - 1	N		woman, married	
ngathanya - 2	Vtr	2	marry	
ngawuru	N		tree, shrub, red fruit, Eugenia carissoides	
ngayathamalu	N		tree type - 13	
ngayu	pron		I, 1sgNOM	
ngayu ngalnki	int		I don't know	
ngi'i	loc		here	
ngi'i	dem adj		this/these	
ngi'iku	loc		this way	
ngi'ilu	loc		this/these one(s) here	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
ngi'ima	adv		stay/stop here	
ngu'ula	pron		you, 2plNOM	
ngu'ulana	pron		you, 2plACC	
ngu'ulungku	pron		yours, 2plGEN	
nguka	N		smoke	
ngul'uthu	int		it is true	*makuthuma*
ngula	time		in a while, by and by/now	
ngulangula	time		later today	
ngulka	time		yesterday	
ngulka wiyama	time		day before	
ngulkaathina	Vintr	3	wander about	
ngulkathi	N		sweet lip, many-lined	
ngulku	N		night time	
ngulkuma	time		tomorrow	
ngulkungulku	time		afternoon/evening	
ngulmu	N		crab, hermit	
ngulpuruthi - 1	N		sea mullet, long fin	
ngulpuruthi - 2	N		mullet, blue-tailed	*aawulu*
ngulpuruthi - 3	N		mullet, flat-tailed	*(ngulpuruthi)*
ngulpuruthi - 4	N		mullet, sand/tiger	*nguthulnguchi*
ngulu	pron		he/she/it, 3sgNOM	*nhulu*
ngungaangku	pron		his, hers, its, 3plGEN	
ngungaana/ngungan	pron		him, her, it, 3sgACC	
ngungku	loc		over there/there yonder	
ngungkulu/ngkulu	dem pr		that/those one(s) there	
ngungkuuna/ngkuuna	loc		there far distant	
ngungkuunalu	dem pr		that/those one(s) far distant	
nguntu'u	loc		anywhere	
ngunu	pron		you, 2sgNOM	*nganu*
ngurkitha	N		northwind/Christmas	
ngurku	N		night owl	
nguu'aku	N		tree, shrub type	
nguulun	N		mist/fog	
nguunthala	N		fontanelle - 'wind'	
nguunthiina	Vmid	3	hunt/search	
nguyngku	N		shade	
nguypin	N		snapper	*'snapper'*
nguyumpa	N		magpie goose	
nhalangkana	Vtr	1	pull	
nhama	N		earth-worm	
nhami	N		yam, long, small leaf	
nhampi	N		emu	
nhayana	Vtr	1	break	
nhuypaliya	N		trevally, great/turrum	*yaakalanhu*
nhuypaliya	N		trevally, Papuan	*thuulkuyu*
nhuyun	N		Aboriginal 'doctor'	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
niichi	N		tree type - 14	
niinana	Vintr	3	sit	
niithi	N		tree type - 15	
niiyi	N		nose	
nukuy	N		bowel	
nuntunya	Vtr	2	refuse/have nothing	
nuungkana	Vtr	1	smell	*ngumuyngana*
nyacha	N		turkey, scrub	
nyaku	N		friar bird	
nyamanmana	Vintr	1	quiet, be - 1	
nyanyina	Vtr	1	crush	
nyanyinyana	Vtr	1	smash	
nyi'i nyi'ila	adv		one by one	
nyi'iwala	time		today	
nyi'u	loc		other side	
nyichal	N		tree type - 16	
nyii'ilama	adj		one	
nyiichinya (pakaya)	Vtr	2	put (down)	
nyiikana	Vtr	1	paint	
nyiiku kannga	N		inititate, new	
nyiikumu	adj		new	
nyiiwalkunchi	N		sawfish, green	
nyuchuru	N		navel	
nyuchurumu	N		tree type - 17	
nyunyu ngangkana	Vtr	1	breast feed (baby)	
nyuunyu	N		breast (female)	
pa'aamu	adj		two	
pa'aku	N		catfish, blue	*ulpuki*
pa'an	N		head	
pa'an kanyu	adj		stupid, dull	
pa'an mini	adj		sane	
pa'an minichi	adj		cunning, skilful	
pa'an pata	N		fish, sucker, flat head	
pa'an wu'u	adj		insane, mad	
pa'anawi	adj		bald - 2	
pa'i - 1	N		father's mother	
pa'i - 2	N		younger sister's husband	
pa'ichu - 1	N		sister's son's child	
pa'ichu - 2	N		younger brother's wife	
pa'u - 1	adj		dirty	
pa'u - 2	N		dust	
paa'aku	N		flat stone	
paa'ayi	N		girl, mature, no child - 2	
paa'iina	Vintr	3	stand, be standing	
paa'inyana	Vtr	1	put standing	
paachana	N		daylight	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
paachiina	Vtr	1	deprive/miss out/miss	
paakaka	N		crab, ghost	
paala	adv		after/behind	
paalakuchi	adj		last one	
paalki	N		ray, cowtail (flat tail)	
paalntanya	Vtr	2	steal	
paalnthi	N		tree, fan palm, Licuala muelleri	
paalnti	N		tree, palm type, umbrella leaf	
paalpal	N		butterfly/moth	
paalpu	N		frog, swamp, green	
paampaanya	Vmid	2	look for/search	*wuntunya*
paanthu	N		boy, first-born	
paapa - 1	N		mother	
paapa - 2	N		mother's younger sister	
paatha	N		tin/bucket	
paayamu	N		rainbow	
paayi	N		snake, common tree	
pacha - 1	adj		clean	
pacha - 2	N		grass (generic)	
pakay	loc		down	
pal'a	N		tick	
pal'anana	Vtr	1	prepare/make big fire	
pali	adj		sharp (point/blade)	
palkuri	N		crayfish, coral/ tropical rock lobster	*puku*
palmpana	Vtr	1	throw away	
palmpu	N		shell, pearly nautilus	
palngkal	N		level ground, plain	
palnki	N		spear, medium	
palnta	N		arm, upper	
palntana	Vintr	1	split/cracked	
paltachi	N		crocodile, freshwater, Johnson	
paluku	loc		this side	
pama	N		man/person, Aboriginal	
pama kanta	N		man, wild	
pama makanchi	adj		dead (person)	
pamanpamama	N		body	
pampaana	Vmid	1	ask	
pampina	Vtr	1	test/taste/disbelieve	*thampina*
pana	N		swamp	
panaamul	N		dragon fly	
pangku	N		egret, little, black	
panina	Vtr	1	hit with open hand / blow	
pantachika	N		tree type - 18	
panti	N		spear, short, bullet	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
papakaya	loc		underneath	
para	N		white man/woman	
pata	N		snake, common death adder	
pathaamana	Vintr	3	walkabout	*al'akamana*
pathana	Vtr	1	bite	
pathipathi	adj		narrow	
pawa	N		shark, gummy	
pawal	N		thumb	
pay'pa	N		cockatoo, white (sulphur crested?)	
payantika	N		kingfisher, azure	
pi'al	N		tree, match box bean	
pi'ana	Vtr	1	keep/look after	
pi'athu	N		elder brother's children	
pi'athu	N		son/daughter (man speaking)	
pi'ina	Vmid	3	wait	
pii'aala	N		vine, (fish poison), Matchbox bean, Entada scandens	
piicha	adj		cold (weather)	
piikupacha	N		widow	
piilinhuma	N		tree type - 19	
piima	N		father's younger sister	
piimpa	N		lorikeet, variegated	
piingkana	Vtr	1	climb up	
piinichina	Vintr	3	slip	
piinpa	N		galah/rainbow lorikeet	
piinya	N		father's elder brother	
piinya'a	N		father's elder sister	
piipi - 1	N		father	
piipi - 2	N		father's younger brother	
piira	N		shell, pearl	
piitha	N		stonefish, estuarine	
piiwu	N		wallaby	
pilnpuluntana	Vtr	1	scatter/spread out	
pilu	N		hip	
piluwampa	N		widower	
pilupa	N		wife's brother	
piluwalkan	N		woman, pregnant	
pim'intaka	N		hawk, kite (hunts fish)	
pin'ayina	Vmid	1	hunt, for fish	
pina	N		chest	
pincha'a	N		tree, fig, ficus sp.	
pinmaytha	N		flounder, blacktoothed/sole, black/two-lined tongue	
pintiina	Vintr	3	leak/be open	
pintina	Vtr	1	pierce (with sharp point)/open	
pintipi	N		leak/crack	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
pinyathu	N		younger brother's child	
pinyu	N		vulva	
pinyuthara	N		ray, longtail(light spotted)	*nguumala/yiinta*
pipul	N		forehead	
pirkapana	Vtr	1	miss (object)	
pitaanchi	Vintr	1	understand	*pitaanti*
pitaanchimana	Vmid	1	learn	*pitaantimana*
pitaanchingana	Vmid	1	teach	*pitaantingana*
pithuy	N		cicatrice	
pitungka	N		tree type - 20	
praympana	N		spear, knife	
pu'ima	adv		always	
pu'ingana	Vtr	1	bother/persecute	
puchal	N		lungs / windpipe	*pi'i*
puchapucha	adj		dry - 2	
puchiiwu	N		parrot, with ground nest	
pukali	N		tree, wild bamboo, Bambusa forbesii	
pul'il	N		mud	
pul'imu	N		vine, purple flower, Hardenbergia retusa	
pula	pron		they, 3plNOM	
pulaana/pulan	pron		them, 3plACC	
pulaangku	pron		theirs	
pulay	N		tree, wild apple, ?Syzygium rubiginosum	*uupaaru*
pulnha	N		flour	
pulnpul	N		tree, tea-tree, soft	
pulpan	N		swelling/lump	
pulpan	N		tail	
pulpanchi	adj		red	
pulpanpuki	N		perch, yellowtail, banded trumpeter	
pulpu	adj		white	
pulpul	N		fly	
pulthunu	N		boy	
puluki, minya	N		bullock/cow	
pungana	N		fish (generic)	
pungkana	Vintr	1	fall	
pungku	N		knee	
pungkulngkina	Vint	3	kneel down	
pungkuthuyi	N		goanna, sand type	
punkupinta	N		turtle, freshwater, long neck	
puntha - 1	N		arm, lower	
puntha - 2	N		wing feather	
punthana - 1	Vintr	1	get up	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
punthana - 2	Vtr	1	drink	
punthana - 3	Vintr	1	come out/emerge	
punthanyana	Vmid	1	hunt, afternoon at sea	
punthi	N		tree type - 21	
punthina	Vintr	1	finish	
punthinyana	Vintr	1	finish, (verb)	
puntu	N		sugarbag (bees' nest)	
purka	N		ashes (cold)	
putha	time		not yet/a while yet/still	
puuchapuucha	N		fly, small sand	
puuchunya	Vintr	2	flies (bird)	
puuku	N		tree, wattle	
puula	N		father's father	
puulathu	N		son's child	
puulma	N		tree, palm type	
puulnkay	N		tree, Barringtonia calyptrata, 'pussycat tail'	
puunchi	N		tawny frogmouth/mopoke	
puunyi	N		fly, march	
puunyi - 1	N		wasp type	
puunyi - 2	N		cod, rock, Maori/purple	
puupa'a	N		herring, oxeye/bonefish	*pinpan*
puuramu	N		knight fish	*kul'amulu*
puurumi - 1	N		sweet lip,brown/sombre	*puunyi*
puurumi - 2	N		triple tail fish	*pathuka*
puurumi - 3	N		sweetlip, many- spotted/ painted	*thakamu*
puurumi - 4	N		bream/ pikey bream/ tarwhine	*thakula*
puuta	N		red ochre	
puutaawu	N		red bream/rock flagtail/ mangrove jack/hussar	
puuy'a - 1	N		groper	
puuy'a - 2	N		tree, Avicennia ?marina	
puuya	N		heart/life essence	
puuya aa'ina	Vintr	1	glad, feel	
puuya kuntha	adv		brave	
puuya machina	Vintr	1	patient, be/feel sorry	
puwaka	N		tree type - 22	
puyaana	Vintr	3	jump (person/kangaroo)	
puynchuy	N		tree type - 23	
puyngathinya	Vtr	2	close/shut	
puynhara	N		tree, Nunda, Parinari nonda	
puypu	N		song type - 4	
puytunkunchi	N		ray, shovel-nosed	
puyuntaka	N		vine, liana, ?Scindapsus	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
ratham	N		herring, spotted	*yaampa*
'snapper'	N		emperor (any type)	
ta'u	N		foot	
taa'a	N		tree, wild ginger type (inedible)	
taapi	N		tongue	
taara	N		reef	
taata	N		throat	
taka	N		tree, finger fruit, Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa	
tali - 1	N		calf (of leg)	
tali - 2	N		vine (fish poison)	
tali inchi	N		shin	
talipata	N		ray, stingaree	*ku'un ampuunu*
tangu	N		canoe, dugout/dinghy	
tapila	N		ray, Bougainville's shovel-nosed	*yiipachala*
tapila	N		ray, common shovel-nosed	*tapila*
tapila kanthana	N		ray, common shovel, fully grown tail	
tar'imu	N		seaweed, edible	
tata	N		frog, bull	
taway	N		moon	
tawaymulu	N		crab, soldier - 2	
tawu	N		long tom, black-finned/ stout/barred	
tayka	N		ridge	
taykiichi	adj		thin - 2	
taywaylin	N		lightning	
taywaylina	Vintr	1	lightning flash	
tha'a	adj		sick	
tha'aapa	N		tree type - 24	
tha'amana	Vintr	1	tired/feel sick	
tha'atha'aman	adj		tired	
tha'iltha'imana	Vintr	1	ache/be sore	
tha'ina - 1	Vtr	1	hit with held implement	
tha'ina - 2	Vtr	1	hit with thrown implement	
tha'u muta	N		heel	
tha'uthi	N		mud hopper	
thaa'uthu	N		spear handle - 1	
thaalthal	N		lizard, Burton's snake lizard	
thaampal	N		tree, river mangrove	
thaampara	N		spider, large, long legs	
thaangkaanya	Vtr	2	wash	
thaangkiina	Vtr	1	bathe/bogey	
thaar'a	N		tree type - 25	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
thaatha	N		mother/father younger brother's child	
thakanya	Vtr	2	trim	
thaku	N		left side	
thakumpiku	N		left hand	
thal'al	N		semen	
thalmpi	N		tree, milk (beach), Excoecaria agollochia	
thalnpuy	N		lip	
thalpu	N		waterlily, white flower, Nymphaea gigantea	
thalthaatha	N		waterlily, red, big leaf, Nymphaea gigantea	
thalthala	N		cloud	
thampa	N		catfish, freshwater/ straight-backed	
thampi	N		duck (generic)	
thampin	adv		unsuitable/no good	
thampu	N		vine, long yam, Dioscorea sativa var. elongata	
thampul	N		yams	
thamunu	N		puppy	
thangkana	Vintr	1	ache (tooth)	
thangkiina	Vintr	3	break, be broken	
thanka	N		tree, pandanus type - 3	
thapanamu	N		whiting (any type)	*thapanamu/ngayula*
thapilamu	N		eaglehawk, osprey	
thapina	Vtr	1	climb down	
thathi	N		Island	
thathila - 1	N		cod, rock, white-lined	
thathila - 2	N		cod, rock, long-finned/ yellow spotted/flowery	*kuuchu*
thawaymulu	N		tree type - 26	
thawura	N		knife	*thawuru*
thawuru	N		sea perch, blue-banded/ Moses perch/stripey	*ngaalimulu*
thay'pan	N		snake, taipan	
thaya - 1	N		spear, for dugong	
thaya - 2	N		tree, rainforest, buttressed	
thi'a	N		liver	
thiikuthiiku	N		bird, red bill	
thiinpan	N		goanna, green tree	
thiithi	N		star	
thikiya	N		song type - 7	
thikuy	N		shell, false trumpet	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
thiman	N		shoulder	
thiyari	N		cod, rock, estuary	
thu'inu	N		tuber, taro-like in swamp	
thuki	N		crab, sand, w blue stripe	
thukuuru	N		shark, tiger	*thukuru/mawara*
thul'a	N		guts	
thul'i	N		stomach (internal)	
thulka	N		ankle	
thulu	N		spear- singlebarbed/crowbar	
thungkiichi	N		cuscus, female - 2	
thungku	adj		black	
thungkuthungku	N		dove	
thunthum	adj		straight	
thupaka	N		spear handle - 2	
thupi	N		rat, giant white-tailed	
thuulkuyu - 1	N		trevally, coachwhip	*yaakalanhu*
thuulkuyu - 2	N		trevally, calecale	*wataymulu*
thuulkuyu - 3	N		trevally, blue-spotted/lowly	
thuulkuyu - 4	N		trevally, golden	
thuulu	N		tree, grass, Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	
thuy'pa	N		dottyback, brown/red & green	
thuyangkana	Vtr	1	pull, drag	
thuyithuyi	adj		crooked	
thuypa	N		tree type - 27	
tika	loc		side	
tiki - 1	N		fire drill	
tiki - 2	N		tree type - 28	
tilka	N		wallaby, male	
tilungun	N		bat, cave	
timpara	N		tide, extreme low	
tina	N		shark, zebra	
tirinyu	N		rainbow lorikeet	
tukulu	N		turtle, green	
tungkuuni	N		mullet, diamond-scaled/silver	
tunka	N		egg (kin lang)	*wuympa*
tupalam	adj		straight	
tuulka	N		brolga, native companion	
tuumu	N		buttocks/bottom	
tuurki/kilanchi	N		spear, long, one-wire	
tuutu	N		hen, scrub	
tuytu - 1	N		goby fish (any type)	
tuytu - 2	N		toadfish/ toado, diagonal-banded	
ukaapi	adj		first	
uku	N		snake, yellow-faced whip	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
ukulmpuy	N		brain	
ukulngkunu	N		woman - 1	
ulkiichi	N		turtle, freshwater, short neck	
ulku - 1	N		bag, water	
ulku - 2	N		tree, palm, archontophoenix alexandrae	
ulmpaya	pron		none/nothing	
ultha	adj		soft/rotten	*ul'tha*
ulwu	adj		weak	
umaypanhu	N		girl, mature, no child - 1	
umpingana	Vtr	1	make tame	
umpuchala	N		woman, childbearing	
umu	loc		towards	
umuku ngachana	Vintr	1	meet	
unchi	N		tree, paperbark tea-tree	
ungkaana	Vmid	3	cry/sob/weep	
ungku	N		tree, blue quandong, Elaeocarpus grandis	
untaakuupi	N		archer fish	
untana	Vtr	1	burn/cook	
untana	Vtr	1	cook/burn	
untha	N		ant, green	
unthaanganu	N		daughter-in-law	
unyu	N		tree, banana, seedless	
upu	N		bees' honey	
uthay waathinya	Vmid	2	dive (into water)	
uu'ungkunyu	adj		long, very	
uukunya	Vintr	2	kiss	
uulayi	N		tree, boxwood	
uuli	adj		hungry	
uulngu	N		penis	
uulpuna	N		spear 'nail'	
uungka	N		song type - 6	
uungkulanchi	adj		long/tall	*thaqalanchi*
uunhin	N		tree type - 29	
uunngu	N		tree, jam fruit, Antidesma sp.	
uunthi	N		female sex organ	
uupiiri	N		poison	
uur'iichi	N		tree type - 30	
uuthana	Vintr	1	swim	
uutu	N		tree type - 31	
uutuyman	adj		sated (with food)	
uytutumu	N		tree, shrub type(dye), Morinda citrifolia	
wa'a	int		good, it is/enough	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
wa'a untana	Vtr	1	cooked well	
wa'alu	adv		at once, immediately	
wa'anama	int		quickly	
wa'ina - 1	Vtr	1	dig (with pointed implement)	
wa'ina - 2	Vtr	1	dig (with hands)	
waa'i	inter		who?/someone	
waa'iku/waa'inamu	inter		whose?/for whom?	
waa'ilu	inter		who did?	
waa'imu	inter		who is it?/which one?	
waachaana	Vtr	3	roll over/cause to turn	
waachiina - 1	Vintr	3	turn around	
waachiina - 2	Vintr	3	turn over/around	
waachinyana	Vtr	1	spin (it) around	
waal'ina	Vintr	3	wait/take a long time	
waalnha	adj		soft	
waalumul	N		sea anemone	
waana	N		kangaroo rat	
waanaana	Vtr	1	tell (story/news)	
waanana	Vtr	1	test/try	
waanana	Vtr	1	try to do/test	
waanchina	Vtr	1	guard	
waangka	N		ray, rat-tailed (dark spotted)	*chul'u/waangka*
waani	adj		few	
waaniina	Vtr	3	tell the truth/own up	
waanta	N		story	
waata	N		armpit	
waatha	N		crow	
waathathinya	Vmid	2	run	
waathinya - 1	Vintr	2	go	
waathinya - 2	Vmid	2	run, run away	
waayina	Vtr	1	throw	
wachaanya	Vtr	2	allow/permit	
wachi	N		tree type - 32	
wakaalkimana	Vtr	1	twist	
wakan	N		testicles	
wakantha	N		beeswax	
wakina	Vintr	3	shake (self)	
wakinyana	Vtr	1	shake (object)	
walangkay	N		pearlshell	
wali	N		goanna, spotted tree	
wali'i	N		lizard, spotted/lace monitor	
walkina	Vtr	1	stop (it)	
walnkul	N		kangaroo/wallaby lookout	
walpathina	Vtr	1	chase	
walu	N		snake, brown	
wanana	Vtr	1	leave (it) be	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
wanchanchamu	N		female	
wanchi	N		sore (open)	
wangiichi	N		scorpion	
wantantu	inter		how?/which way?	
wantawantalu	inter		how many?	
wantila	inter		when?/what time?	
wantuku	inter		where for?	
wantumunu	inter		where from?	
wantuna	inter		where?	
wantunguna	inter		at what place?	
wanul	N		heart (physical) - 1	
wapi - 1	N		mullet, freshwater	*nguungkay*
wapi - 2	N		rainbow fish, various	
wapu	adj		light (weight)	
war'ka - 1	N		batfish, hump-headed	
war'ka - 2	N		waterlily, purple flower	
watayi	N		dugong	
wathampa	adj		hard/ loud	
wathi	N		marsupial mouse	
watul	N		grass type, Lomandra longifolia	
watum	N		beard / moustace	
way'awaya	adj		quick	
wayimu	N		woman - 2	
waykawaykay	N		forest country	
waykay	N		tree, mesmit	
wayngkan	N		bush curlew	
wayta	N		ray, blue-spotted fantail	
wiikana	Vtr	1	follow	
wiiki	N		beetle, rhinocerous	
wiimu - 1	N		ant (generic)	
wiimu - 2	N		ant, black	
wiimumu	N		ants, many	
wiinchaamu	N		tree, pandamus type - 1	
wiinchinya	Vtr	2	save/help in trouble	
wiinipinta	N		policeman	
wiinti	adj		wet	
wiithu	N		cod, barramundi	
wiiti	N		fly, sand	
wikamana	Vintr	1	lie, tell	*pulntiina* (class 3)
wilpiichi	N		salmon, Burnett/Cooktown	*ithara*
wimpa	N		sand, beach	
winchi'i	N		fighting stick	
winiina	Vmid	3	frightened, be	
winini	adj		frightened	
wiyana	pron		another/other way	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
wiyin waathinya	Vtr	2	pass by	
wu'u - 1	adj		bad/no good	
wu'u - 2	N		wrong/sin	
wu'ulana	Vtr	1	scratch (object)	
wu'umuku	N		wrong, any kind	
wu'umuthima	N		wrong, all kind	
wu'umuthima waaniina	Vtr	3	confess (bad things)	
wuchuru	N		tree, oak	
wukaaka	N		egret, little, white	
wukapa	N		shell, clam	
wukuthuru	N		cod, rock, blue-spotted/tomato	
wukuthuru	N		coral cod	
wukuthuru	N		trout, coronation/coral/chinese footballer/coral cod	
wul'inchana	Vtr	1	forgive/feel sorry	
wulmiina	Vmid	3	glad, be	
wulmpilkupi	adj		mischievous/larrikin	
wulthayna	Vtr	1	promise	
wulu	adj		hot (weather)	
wulumu	N		elder brother's wife	
wumpi	adj		cooked (meat)	
wumpumpal	N		blowfly, brown	
wunana	Vintr	3	sleep/lie down	
wunchawuncha	N		man, young	
wuntha	N		wind	
wunthu	N		rib	
wupunpunyuma	N		children,small, crowd of	
wupunyu	N		children, several small	
wupuyu	N		child, small	
wurungkul	N		tusk fish, blackspot	*kuykuru*
wuthaanya	Vtr	2	spear	
wuthul	N		pubic hair	
wuti	N		fingernail / toenail	
wuu'ana	Vtr	1	scrape	
wuucha - 1	N		hair, body/fur	
wuucha - 2	N		prawn/shrimp	
wuuchimana	adj		tolerant, indulgent	
wuuchintamu	N		tree, wild ginger, Alpinia ?arctiflora	
wuuchu	N		prawn, banana/ brown tiger/ rainbow	
wuukaala	N		tree, giddy bead, Abrus precatorius	
wuukulmpil	N		lizard, small type	
wuula'a	N		heart (physical) - 2	
wuulam kannga	N		initiate, long time	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
wuulama	time		long time ago	
wuulnpila	N		adulterer/fornicator	
wuulpayna	Vintr	1	call out (in joy)	
wuulpina	Vintr		proud, be	*wuulnpayna*
wuulthu	N		wallaby, swamp	
wuunga	N		mosquito - 2	
wuungku	N		sea urchin	
wuunha	N		gecko, dtella	
wuupulu	N		tree, palm, Gulubia costata	
wuuthaana	Vtr	1	exchange	
wuuthaangana	Vtr	1	share out	
wuuthaatha	Vtr	1	exchange (2-person)	
wuuyiinyu	N		sweat	
wuyil	N		herring, giant / milkfish	*wuyiila*
wuyku - 1	N		possum, spotted, male	
wuyku - 2	N		tree type - 33	
wuympa	N		egg	
wuympanhu - 1	N		dragonet, rough-headed	
wuympanhu - 2	N		flathead, mud	
ya'a	N		older sister	
ya'athu - 1	N		younger brother	
ya'athu - 2	N		younger sister	
ya'u munuku	loc		other side (near/far)	
yaachiina	Vmid	1	call out	
yaaki wu'u	adj		lazy	
yaaki wu'umana	Vintr	1	refuse/change mind	
yaaku	N		tree, small berry, Securinega melanthesioides	
yaalntha	N		tree, pandanus, largest	
yaami - 1	N		mother-in-law's brother	
yaami - 2	N		mother-in-law	
yaanchan	N		tree, shrub type, Premna intergrifolia	
yaangana	Vtr	1	rain	
yaanthankupi	adj		ashamed	
yaanthanya	Vmid	2	ashamed, be	
yaawa	N		ray, devil, (very big with spots)	
yaaya	N		butcher bird, grey	
yakaamulu	N		tree, large, Red eye, Mimusops elengi	
yakamana	Vintr	1	crawl (on all fours)	
yakara	N		bag, dilly	
yakathi	N		ray, thorny	
yalmpay	N		raw meat, piece of	

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
yalntachi	N		barramundi, saltwater	
yalntakatha	N		tree, wild ginger, ?Canna	
yalu - 1	adj		green/unripe	
yalu - 2	adj		raw (meat)	
yalu - 3	adj		raw, unripe (fruit)/green	
yaluma	adj		alive	
yalumana - 1	Vintr	1	alive, be	*yii'ilmana/paachina*
yalumana - 2	Vintr	3	rise up	*ampiina*
yam'athina	Vtr	1	forget	
yampa	N		ear	
yangan	N		hair of head	
yangan pulpu	N		hair, grey	
yangkaawu	N		mackeral, spotted	
yangkamu	N		mussel (freshwater)	
yangkawu	N		queenfish	
yangki	N		snake, carpet	
yangkunya	Vtr	2	eat (meat/vegetables)	*kanthaanya*
yangkuyi	N		rain	*yiimpi*
yanitha	N		tree, softwood, Thespesia populnea	
yantu	N		stump, thin	*yantu*
yapithi	N		sea bream, blue-lined	*ngaalimulu*
yapu	N		older brother	
yapurumal	N		tree type - 34	
yaraman	N		horse	
yawan	N		tree, casuarina	
yawanyu	N		flood	
yi'achiku	loc		between/in the middle	
yichan	N		tree, fig	
yichun	N		lizard, skink	
yiichanu	N		tree, ficus virens	
yiikana - 1	Vtr	1	dive & throw spear straight	
yiikana - 2	Vtr	1	straighten (spear)/ squeeze to make strong	
yiinchi	N		snake, file (water)	
yiinchu	loc		near/close by	
yiinchuy	N		tree type - 35	
yiingkupana	Vintr	1	scream	
yiinthi	N		spider, huntsman	
yiipay	loc		south/ SE	
yiiwinyu	N		shower of rain	
yikal	adj		itchy	
yikan - 1	N		spear, long	
yikan - 2	N		tree, acacia sp.	*thampi*
yilaamu	adj		old	
yimamaka	adj		quiet/peaceful - 2	*yamanmakaka*

Kuuku Ya'u	Part/Vb	Class	English	Umpila variant
yimamana	Vintr	1	quiet, be - 2	
yin'ungkay	N		shell, small, long, edible	
yinana - 1	Vtr	1	spear/sew/build	
yinana - 2	Vtr	1	build (e.g. house)	
yinchanyu	N		tree, gum	
yinchu	adj		close to	
yinchuyinchumana	Vintr	1	come close	
yingaaka	N		tree, pandanus type - 2	
yiniinina	Vintr	1	scratch (itchy)	
yita	N		goanna, sand	
yital	N		stick, small	*wital*
yitha	N		nest, bird's	
yithura	N		maggot	
yu'an	N		tree, candlenut, Aleurites moluccana	
yuku - 1	N		initiate, completed	
yuku - 2	N		firewood	
yuku - 3	N		tree (generic)	
yuku - 4	N		stick, big	
yuku waykunguna	N		cross	*yuku wayku*
yuli - 1	N		kidney	
yuli - 2	N		woomera/spear thrower	
yulnguru	N		butterfish, spotted	
yuma	N		fire/matches/firewood	
yumachi	N		python, black-headed	
yumpamana	N		spear handle - 3	
yungku	N		tree, ironwood	
yunthu	N		waterlily, edible root, ?Eleocharis	
yutha - 1	N		humpy/hut	
yutha - 2	N		shark, hammerhead	
yuuni - 1	N		trout, rainbow	*tuchun*
yuuni - 2	N		gudgeon, striped	
yuuntil	N		tree type, edible fruit, Persoonia falcata	
yuuri	N		shark, blind	*pawu*
yuurpu	N		tree type - 36	
yuuyu	part		just	
yuuywna	part		just the same, similar	
yuw'aatha	N		tide, low	
yuway	int		yes	

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